THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal Towns of Northern, Central, Eastern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,096 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 8
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	Rs. 20-12 per doz. bottles.
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

S. S. "ORIENTAL."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAM BARGE to TAKE PASSENGERS on board will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER at 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, 12th April. Heavy baggage to be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon by 10 a.m. on that day.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
P.&O. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th April
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
P.&O. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	H. Harvey	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli...	9th "
P.&O. KAISAR-I-HIND	3929	70	G. W. Atkinson.	16th "
P.&O. CORONA AUSTRALIA	4,440	850	J. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli...	30th "
P.&O. THAMES	4113	500	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th "
P.&O. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli...	27th "

The steamers marked † proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5000	1000	W. J. Webber	10th May.

1890.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
ROSETTA	3825	703	G. W Brady	24th April

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO	——	——	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples), AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th May 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
aMEDUSA	G. Mettel	2,800	550	15th April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Kaiser	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
*MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.

*Will not call at Brindisi.

a Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 500.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	850	21st April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	To sail.
M BRITANNIA	Brown	14th April.
LARABIA	J. Laird	5th May.
M NUBIA	J. G. Knox	20th May.
M. HISPANIA	Abrey	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked M. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well known passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR" 3,000 tons Commander A. J. PHELP, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct on or about the 15th instant. Saloon and State Rooms all on upperdeck.

For particulars as to passage money, cabin plans &c., Apply to

FINLAY MUIR & CO., Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,150	500	15th April.

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.

Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO., Agents.

Bombay, March 1, 1890.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES, and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, MUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 13th April after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, inforegoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 16th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA" 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.

S. S. "ELLORA" 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 25th April.

FOR LAMOA, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BAGDAD" 1,274 tons, to sail on or about 18th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th April, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row; Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are speedidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MAJOR and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

MILNER'S Fire-Resisting SAFES.

MILNER'S Cash and Deed BOXES.

FAIRBANK'S Standard SCALES.

All Descriptions and sizes in stock, to weigh from ¼ oz to 2,500 lbs.

FAIRBANK'S CANNING Co.'s Celebrated Preserved MEATS.

Agent—F. S. PUNNETT, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights	(2,000 candle-power each) .. Rs 800
Do. do.	10 " "	do. 500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps,	(20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p.	each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps	of 20 c. p... 180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.

Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

F. FISCHER & Co.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on application. LONDON HOUSE.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER and Co., Ld., beg to invite attention to their large stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND ALL SHOOTING REQUISITES.

SHOT CARTRIDGES.

	Per 100 Rs. a.
Eley's Brown, No. 12 Gauge "Field Loaded" ...	8 8
Eley's Brown, No. 12 " " with Schultze's Powder	9 8

These Cartridges materially improve the shooting of any Gun.

TREACHER AND CO. ARE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR ELEY BROS.

GUNPOWDER.

Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance Powder	...Per tin Rs. 2 6
Schultze's Waterproofed Powder	" " 2 8
Curtis and Harvey's	" " 2 6

TREACHER & Co. are the Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's CELEBRATED ALLIANCE PRIZE POWDER AND FOR SCHULTZE'S WATERPROOFED POWDER.

Chilled Shot Cartridges for Guns. Cartridge Extractors.

Caps.	"	for Rifles.	" Bags.
Bullets	"	for Revolvers.	" Belts.
Bullet Moulds	"	for Cases.	Wads.

Measures. Cartridge Loaders. Sundries.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS by one of the best English Makers.

TREACHER & CO. { BOMBAY & POONA.

TO LET, for a few months:—The very desirable UPPER FLAT, PARTLY FURNISHED, over Hoar and Co's premises. Apply as above between one and four p.m.

SALE OF SECOND HAND PIANOS

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs. 165
Square Piano, by Schroder	" 290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	" 275
Square Piano, by Soundy	" 500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	" 650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co	" 550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	" 475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	" 900
Semigrand, by Soundy	" 850

Please Address—

MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

PISTACHIO, VANILLA AND RASPBERRY, CREAM, PINEAPPLE, Water, Ice.

WINES and SPIRITS of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail, Fresh PASTRY every day.

MORENAS AND CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Meadow Street.

PHILLIPS'

"UNIVERSAL" ABDOMINAL BELTS

Are a great support to Ladies inclined to embonpoint. They fit so perfectly that the natural figure is kept to its proper proportion, for nothing tends to age a woman so much as the loss of symmetry of figure, and by a little careful attention this can be prevented.

"The Universal Belt just received is the very thing I required, and adds greatly to my comfort."

Rs 9-8; Superior, Rs. 13-8.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	6	0 per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	2	0 "
Pekoe Souchong	"	0	15	0 "
Souchong	"	0	12	0 "
Mixture (Congou).	"	0	9	0 "

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

STRONG, accurate, pretty, open-faced Nickel Silvern, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small size, *jewelled enamelled* dials, bold figures and Candian Gold hands, with tempered machinery and dust tight hinged cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P.P. with spare glass, spring, box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says:—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm, Khandesh, says:—"A watch-maker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusl. Regt., Lucknow, says:—"Some valued it at Rs. 15, and were completely surprised when I told them it only cost Rs. 7-8." Pretty Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies &c., at Rs. 2 each. Mr. J. A. Yelamore, Satara, says:—"The *best goldsmith* of this place values the chain for Rs. 5 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector, Sankhuda, says,—"A. German valued the diamonds ring at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30."

WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO.,
91 Medow street, Bombay, (above Mrs. Pryor.)

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,

Spinners and Manufacturers,

THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,

Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application to

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that their SODA-WATER GODOWNS are completely fitted with entirely new Machinery and Apparatus of the most modern and approved kind; they are, therefore, in a position to supply their Constituents with Ærated Waters of very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.

The production of absolutely pure Ærated Waters, brisk, invigorating, and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the charge of an experienced English Chemist.

To produce wholesome Ærated Beverages it is absolutely necessary to have pure water to work with; therefore special care is taken in the filtration and purification of the water used in the operation, it being subjected daily to chemical tests to verify its perfect freedom from contamination.

AS THE BRISKNESS OF ÆRATED WATERS is dependent upon the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas contained in them in solution, it is advantageous, especially in hot climates, *to cool down the water as far as practicable before opening the bottles*, otherwise the moment the cork is withdrawn, the larger portion of the fixed gas leaves the water with a report, the loudness of which is proportioned to the heat of the fluid, Carbonic Acid Gas being much more soluble in cold than in warm water. The escape of the Gas leaves the water weak and vapid compared with its pungent condition if first cooled; and such is a source of dissatisfaction amongst consumers, who ordinarily, but erroneously, attribute it to insufficient aeration of the water.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine, presented in an agreeable form.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Ginger Ale	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

N. B.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. cannot sufficiently warn Consumers of Ærated Waters against the evils resulting from bad, dirty, and often unwholesome Corks used over and over again by petty manufacturers.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD.
STOCK-TAKING CLEARANCE SALE

For the Month of APRIL ONLY.

TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT

Will be allowed on CASH PURCHASES of all FANCY GOODS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, FRAMES, SCREENS, DESKS, DESPATCH BOXES, DEED and CASH BOXES, JEWEL CASES, FRAMED and UNFRAMED PICTURES, CIGAR BOXES, INKSTANDS, TANTALUS SPIRIT FRAMES, CABINETS OF GAMES, IVORY GOODS, GOLD and SILVER PENCIL CASES, WRITING SETS, LEATHER GOODS, TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS, MICROSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, CAMERAS and LENSES, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, ANCHORSTONE BUILDING BLOCKS, &c., &c.

*** Liberal Discounts will also be given on IMPORTANT CASH PURCHASES of Books in STANDARD and GENERAL LITERATURE Selected from the Shelves. A number of New Books of the past Season will be offered for the Month of APRIL ONLY at Greatly Reduced Rates.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

FREE FROM MERCURY.

FOR DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUSNESS.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

QUININE BITTERS—The Safest Patent Medicine.

QUININE BITTERS—Free from Mercury.

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QUININE BITTERS—For Liver.

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QUININE BITTERS—For Dyspepsia.

QUININE BITTERS—For impaired appetite.

QUININE BITTERS—For every sorts of fevers.

QUININE BITTERS—In use amongst all classes.

QUININE BITTERS—For all ages.

QUININE BITTERS—For both sexes.

QUININE BITTERS—For nervous disorders.

QUININE BITTERS—For pains in the back and chest.

QUININE BITTERS—For all cattarhs.

QUININE BITTERS—For heartburns.

QUININE BITTERS—Can be had in Bottles worth one Rupee and bigger size worth two Rupees only.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—The safest aperient.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Tasteless.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Very mild but safe and certain.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—For impaired appetite.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Suited for all ages.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—For both sexes.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—An excellent substitute for Castor Oil.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Relieve headache.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can safely be used with Quinine Bitters.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can be had in Bottles worth twelve annas only.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Very effective.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Easily taken by children.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Kills all sorts of Worms.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Removes worms at the same time.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Tasteless.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Cause no Nausea or Vomitting.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—May be had in boxes worth twelve annas only.

All these can be had from every Chemist & Druggists. References for the same can be made to Mr. HARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7. Third, Bhoiwada, or to the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co., Ld., Llanelly, S. Wales.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

IS THE MOST POWERFUL,
RELIABLE, SAFE, SURE,
SPEEDY, UNFAILING, AND POSITIVE

CURE

FOR INFLUENZA AND MALARIA,
EPIDEMIC FEVERS, AGUE, DUMB FEVER,
CHILL, BILIOUS FEVER,
INTERMITTENT AND REMITTENT FEVERS,
and all Diseases arising from
BILIARY DERANGEMENT
caused by
MALARIA.

Few doses drive away the most severe attack, and a full course is guaranteed to settle a permanent cure within a short time.

It is extensively used and tried with entire benefit during the late epidemic of Fevers in Bombay.

Thousands have been benefitted by its use.

"Few Doses were sufficient to appease the attack of fever."
"A wonderful Remedy is your Ague Specific, indeed."
"Kindly send me three more bottles; its effects are magic."
"I congratulate you for the discovery of this remedy."

Try a Bottle! Try a Bottle!! Try a Bottle!!!

YOU WILL NEVER BE DISAPPOINTED.

Price 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-8 per Bottle.

To be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
MARKET, NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

Akhbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACKAY AND COMPANY.

WE have PURCHASED the WHOLE STOCK in TRADE of Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. of their shop No. 2, in Abdool Rahman Street, opposite the Arthur Crawford Market, and replenished the same with fresh Goods from Europe of the best and latest description.

The Dispensing Department has been placed under a duly qualified superintendent, the medicine being of the very best quality.

Prompt and careful attention will be paid to all orders for Patent and domestic medicines, sick-room requisites, dietetic preparations, Invalid appliances, and to orders from Bombay, and up-country constituents and Dispensaries, at very moderate Prices.

We solicit the favour of the constituents of Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co. for their patronage, and their orders will receive our prompt attention.

MACKAY and Co.,
Chemists, Druggists and General Merchants.
Bombay, 2nd Abdool Rahman Street, opposite the Arthur Crawford Market.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY HUNT AND GYMKHANA RACES.

POST ENTRIES will be RECEIVED as under:—
For the first day up to THURSDAY EVENING, 10th instant.
For the second day up to SATURDAY EVENING, 12th instant.
For the third day up to WEDNESDAY EVENING 16th instant.
Entrance Rs. 15.

Subscribers to the races will receive their tickets on application to the undersigned.
Letters to be addressed Stadia Road, Tardeo.

PALLONJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay 9th April 1890.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).

TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c.,
WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,
Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.
The demand for this material is increasing year by year.
Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS Glazebrook, late of No. 14 Mount Street, in the city of Manchester.
FRANK JOHN WISE, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Bombay Staff Corps and late of Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
JOSEPH HENRY ALLEN, late of Sukker.
GEORGE FITZ AUSTIN GAVIN, late a Captain in H.M's. 6th Bombay Cavalry, Quetta.
ARTHUR ROWLEY HEYLAND, late Colonel commanding H.M's 1st Bombay Lancers, Deesa.
GEORGE SKOLL, late a Permanent Way Inspector in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company.
ZARA, woman, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant.

All persons having claims against or indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay.
11th April 1890.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

73, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

A QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 30 will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to ownership of six English Weeklies, and four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in this following order:—

DAILY POST.

On Monday	one six-pence Newspaper.
„ Tuesday	one do. do. (Illustrated.)
„ Wednesday	one four-pence Newspaper.
„ Thursday	one three-pence Newspaper.
„ Friday	one two-pence Newspaper.
„ Saturday	one penny Newspaper.

WEEKLY POST.

First Saturday	one six-pence Periodical.
Second Saturday	one shilling Periodical.
Third Saturday	one two-shilling Periodical.
Fourth Saturday	one half-crown Periodical.

Classified list of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Reviews for selection.

PENNY NEWSPAPERS.

Catholic Times	Tit Bits
London Figaro	Funny Folks

TWO-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

English Mechanic	Public Opinion
Dublin Weekly Freeman	Weekly London Times.

THREE-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

Weekly Register	Fair Play.
Athenæum	Punch.

FOUR-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

Illustrated Catholic American	Pall Mall Budget.
Scientific American.	Scientific American (Supplement).

SIX PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

British Medical Journal.	New York Medical Journal.
Home News.	St. James's Budget.
Overland Mail.	Vanity Fair.
Saturday Review.	Tablet.
World.	Truth.

SIX PENCE NEWSPAPERS, ILLUSTRATED.

Graphic.	Pictorial World.
Illustrated London News.	

SIXPENCE PERIODICALS.

Textile World.	Provincial Medical Journal.
Cassel's Family Magazine.	Family Herald.
Chambers' Journal.	Leisure Hour.
Cornhill Magazine.	Longman's Magazine.
Lamp (Catholic).	Marine Engineer.
Irish Monthly.	Catholic Mission.

SHILLING PERIODICALS.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.	Merry England.
MacMillan's Magazine.	Young Ladies' Journal.
Textile Manufacturer.	Birmingham Medical Journal.

TWO-SHILLING PERIODICALS.

Month.	Glasgow Medical Journal.
Catholic World.	Dublin Medical Journal.
Edinburgh Medical Journal.	Practitioner.

HALF-CROWN PERIODICALS.

Contemporary Review.	National Review.
Fortnightly Review.	Nineteenth Century.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.

ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!

It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle, Re 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME.

CH. A. P. "SUNSET," 6 years old. 13-3. W. I. T. C. Up to 14 stone, very handsome, fast and a grand mover. A good polo pony, has been regularly hunted, and is staunch to pig. This pony is good enough to play in any polo tournament in India, and promises to make a fine chaser.—Price Rs. 800.

R. C. B. P. "SOBERSIDES," 7 years old 13-2½. W. I. T. C. A very useful all round pony. A grand jumper and is up to 15 stone either at polo or across a country.—Price Rs. 600.

G. A. P. "GOOD IDEA," 6 years old. 13-2. A high caste Arab. Fast, a good polo pony and handy over a country.—Price Rs. 500.

R. A. P. "SKYLARK," 6 years old. 13-3. A good looking pony, fairly fast and a fine jumper. One knee slightly blemished, done out playing.—Price Rs. 400.

R. C. B. P. "BAHADOUR," 13-2, about 8 years. Fast and a very showy trapper. Has taken several first prizes at Horse shows in India. A pony never sick nor sorry.—Price Rs. 300.

A veterinary examination will be allowed of any of the above; also any reasonable trial either hacking, over fences, with polo ball or in harness.

Also—

A DOG-CART by Simpson of Madras, nearly as good as new, a very smart and light running trap.—Price Rs. 450.

A BAMBOO CART on C springs; runs smoothly.—Price Rs. 100.

A SET TANDEM HARNESS in very fair order.—Rs. 80

TANDEM silver mounted whip.—Rs. 15.

COACH HORN.—Rs. 10.

TANDEM ditto in leather case.—Rs. 15.

Also—

Saddlery, including 6 hunting, polo and racing saddles by Sherry, Souter, and others, all in capital order and for sale cheap.

For further particulars apply to
HOWARD WARDEN.
Bombay Club, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.
(Unless otherwise advertised).

The Rink is also open every Morning from 7 to 10-30 a.m. (except Saturdays) for practice for Ladies and Gentlemen. Admission 8 annas, Skates Free.

SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30, and
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 4,
CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
Children, under 12.....Free. | Adults.....Ans. 8.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, Sessions from 7 to 10-30 a.m. will be Free Admission for Ladies. Skates 8 annas. Gentlemen as usual.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS.

Ladies Invitation Night, Ladies can Procure Tickets Free, on Applic ation to the MANAGER at the Rink Office.

On SATURDAY NIGHT, 19TH of APRIL

There Will be a Skating and Dancing Party.
Admission Rs. 2, Skates Free.
Only those in Evening Dress Admitted.
General Skating from 8-15 to 10 p.m.
Dancing from 10 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Men of the Army and Navy admitted only as spectators on this Night.
Tickets now on sale at the Rink Office.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth s. s. "EFFOLIA" 3,129 tons, Capt. GILL, will probably sail about the 20th May.

S. S. "NIAGARA" 3,100 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, in June.

S. S. "LYCIA" 3,139 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R.N.R., end of June or early July.

All the above carry both Doctor and Stewardess, cabins amidship and fitted throughout with the electric light, Special attention paid to the table.

Voyage to Plymouth occupies 26-28 days.
Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, Maciver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 11th April 1890.

S. S. "LORD CHARLEMONT" arrived from London via Kurrachee, 11th April, 1890.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Princes Dock.

The steamer's surveyor, Capt. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c, and all claims in the respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. No claims will be paid after sailing of the steamer.

JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th April, 1890.

"FROBELHEIM"
KENSINGTON VILLAS, CLIFTON.

KINDER GARTEN
AND
PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
CONDUCTED BY
MRS. WILLIAMS,

Assisted by experienced and certificated teachers.
The Instruction throughout is of a most thorough character. Pupils are prepared for public schools.
Mrs. Williams having had an Anglo-Indian experience and therefore understanding so well the requirements of children from abroad, is prepared to receive a limited number of boarders.
Every advantage of a home life and the watchful care of a mother.
Exceptionally healthy climate. For prospectuses and particulars apply to S. S., Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY WATER WORKS
PAWAI RESERVOIR.

THE MUNICIPAL Commissioner invites offers for the Timber standing on the site of the Reserv oir. Conditions and particulars can be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned. Each offer must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 as earnest mon cy and must be delivered to the chief Accountant before 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 16th instant.

The Commission er does not bind himself to accept any of the offers made.

RIENZI WA LTON, M. Inst, C. E.
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to noon, 23rd Inst., for the supply of good HILL EARTH, free of stones, for filling in of low lying ground in Sewree Cemetery.

Form and condition of Tender can be ascertained on payment of Rupee one, at the commisioner's office or from the CLERK, Sewree Cemetery.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Commissioner.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th April 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April 1890, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1889.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1888.
(5) To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building Bombay, 31st March 1890.

THE MAHABLESHWAR AND POONA LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, LD.

COMFORTABLE CARRIAGES and good TONGAS can be obtained on Hire from Poona direct and from Wathar.

Immediate application to be made in Bombay to Messrs. CUMOO JAFFER SULEMAN & Co., and at Poona to his Agent Messrs. COOVERJEE ARDESEER & Co., East Street.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1889, of 12 annas per share, will be distributed at the Offices of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 14th April 1890, to shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 31st March 1890.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co,
Secretaries and Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 31st March to SATURDAY, the 12th April, 1890, both days inclusive.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazels and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply G. JACKSON, M. E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa,
or to the office of this paper

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Store keeper's Office, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

WHITE & CO.,
GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay; SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay; WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month in advance postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

WANTED.—Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES, 1½ inch diameter. Iron rods, one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Dispatch Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GYMKHANA HUNT SKY RACES.—Tickets for Admission to the Grand Stand and enclosurers on 12th, 16th and 19th April 1890 can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

APARTMENTS TO BE LET in one of the best BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba, (Stabling if desired.) Apply to No. 20, care of this Paper.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO BE LET for Six Months, from 1st May next. Also the use of two horses and a carriage for the keeping. For terms, &c., apply to F. BOZZONI, Middle Colaba.

HOLLOWAY and Co's London made 8 days' Office Clocks, Rs. 10, with 5 years Guarantee. Steffenauer and Co., Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of the late Col. Wise's effects, rifles, &c., by order of the Administrator General, at Crawford's Rooms to-day at 2 p.m.

ON VIEW.—Mr. F. Stockinger's valuable furniture team of very handsome five Hungarian horses, brake, harness, &c., at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, to be sold on the 14th inst.

JUST UNPACKED, Chocolate and Chocolate creams, nougat and nougatines, per lb. Re. 1, ans. 8. Ices, ready from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. Four kinds daily. Orders executed at shortest notice. Also wines and spirits of quality to be had at the VIENA CONFECTIONARY, 25, Church Gate Street.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents, (Established 1871.) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

MRS. CREAGH, DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE and LADIES' MONTHLY NURSE, will be glad to accept any Orders for the above. Up-country no objection. Address—FEMALE WORKSHOPS, Grant Road.

TO LET.—Second floor and two newly built shops of House, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort. Apply next door to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.

TO LET, furnished for the season, up to 15th October next, at Poona, a large roomy BUNGALOW containing 3 bedrooms, &c., &c., with an upper storied house attached, having a large cool bedroom. For further particulars apply to 113, *Civil Lines*.

TO LET LARGE ROOMS WITH BATH-room and small Verandah Westerly breeze. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Albert Building.

TO LET, FURNISHED, for 2 months, from early in May, NEPEAN HOUSE, Malabar Hill. Apply PRYCE WEEDON, Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built near Gymkhana, occupies unrivalled situation, commanding extensive views. Bright Airy rooms, not low-pitched as found at other hotels.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Crushers &c. A large Variety from the best makers. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, Lockets, Bracelets, Pins, Rings, Charms, Pen and Pencils, Brooches, &c., &c. MORENAS, and Co., General Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A pair of grey Hungarian geldings 15-3, aged, strong, serviceable and stylish with good action; also a Calcutta made mail-phaeton and double harness complete. Apply to J. N. T., Esplanade House, Fort.

FOR SALE.—An English-built VICTORIA and a handsome Bay Arab HORSE, with a set of English harness. Apply to Rev. J. M. MACDONALD, Church Mision House, Girgaum.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

OPTICIAN WANTED—REQUIRED TWO OPTICIANS, well acquainted with the Suiting of Spectacles and Eyeglasses Must have had experience and be of good address. Liberal Salary to really competent and active men. MARCKS & CO., LD., Bombay.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A Dark Bay Arab horse, goes in harness or saddle, very showy and fast. Price Rs. 450.—Open to an offer. Apply Messrs. Sydney, Carleton and Co., 4, Medows Street, Fort, 221, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERKAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* also, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Bandora advertised to be sold by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 13th day of April 1890, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Peroshaw Framjee Batliwalla has been POSTPONED until further notice.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 12th April, 1890.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed to sell at their Auction rooms THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 12th April, a large Collection of Handsome Household furniture and Sittings, including a 6½ Octave Cottage Grand Piano-Forte by Boumdy and Co., also on resale accounts, furniture comprising centre, side and Pier, tables, Chiffonier's Couches and Chairs, Almirahs, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Whatnot's Meatsafe Cupboards, &c., &c., and a few Bronzed figures and statuettes.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Bombay, April 12, 1890. Auctioneers.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

TO Architects, Contractors, Dock Companies, Mill Owners, Railway Companies, Ship Owners and all who are desirous of obtaining, a reliable and durable Paint, THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON (the original Patentees of White Zinc Paint) beg to inform the above that "HUBBUCK'S GENUINE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT AND OILS" can always be obtained of the undermentioned well known Firms in Bombay. This Paint has successfully stood the test of all climates for many years, and has an ever increasing demand; it is far superior in pureness of colour, in body, in fineness, and lasting properties to any other Paint; retains its color, and when mixed with HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL does not crack or blister, and is not effected by atmospheric changes, salt water, or gas). THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON knowing the importance of such a Paint to the above, trust their Friends will continue to use this world-renowned HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, the quality of which never varies

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

THOS. HUBBUCK & SON desire to call attention to their special PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL. This OIL is paler than Raw Linseed Oil and therefore does not discolour White or other delicate colors. By their patent process all the fatty matter (which renders Paint non-drying and sticky) is extracted making the Paint mixed with this Oil dry quickly with a perfectly hard and smooth surface, preventing blistering, and is therefore consequently much more durable. This Oil has been successfully in use for many years in China, Japan, the West Indies, the Straits Settlements, Bombay, &c. One trial will show the importance of this Oil in a climate like India, and will cause it to become in general demand through India. THOS. HUBBUCK & SON's only GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE, and therefore, trust their friends will see when ordering HUBBUCK'S PAINTS that they also get HUBBUCK'S GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE. Good Paint is destroyed by using an inferior Oil.

J FISCHER and Co., 21, Hummum Street.
JOSEPH SOARES, Elphinstone Circle.
D. R. DADY & Co.
H. SHAIK ADAM and Co., Church Lane.
E. A. KURRIM, Apollo Road.
E. E. KURWA, and Sons, Abdool Rahmon Street.
SHALLABHOY TYKBJEE and Co., Apollo Road.
NUZERALLY SURRAFALLY, Jumma Musjid.
A. M. HASSANALLY, Abdool Rahmon Street.
ESSOOFALLY SUMSOODIN, Jumma Musjid.
CHANDABHOY RAJBHOY & Co.
MAHOMEDBHAI ABDOOL HOOSEIN.
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THOS. HUBBUCK and SON, (ESTABLISHED 1765.)
Manufacturers, Patent White Zinc, Genuine WHITE Lead, Genuine Red Lead, Colors, Varnishes etc.

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INSURANCES.

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ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
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Managing Director.
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, Invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children at very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 75 per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured in Egypt, Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,257,605

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurance) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and particulars can be obtained on application.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.
1st May 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurance may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
Or any of the Agents of the Company.

* Age may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache or relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of *infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of P

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of Lord and Lady Reay, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Races.
Elphinstone College Social Gathering. Address by the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, 6 p.m.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Departure of Lord Harris, for Poona.
Industrial Art Exhibition, School of Art.
Columbia Skating Rink, 6 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Bancora (s), from Calcutta ; Lord Carlemont (s), London ; Thiebe (s), Trieste ; Assyria (s), Buoreh ; and Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvi, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Nessee (s), for Rangoon, &c. ; Elton (s), Dunkirk ; and Bokhara (s), Aden.

BOMBAY SOROSIS CLUB.—The meeting of the Sorosis Club is postponed for one week.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd March, 1890, was 177,164 maunds and in money Rs. 39,122.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court on Monday morning at 10 o'clock instead of this morning.

ST. VICTOR'S MUSICAL SOCIETY, BANDORA.—This Society celebrates its third annual feast to-morrow at St. Andrews. Solemn service at 8 a.m., Mass Mozarts No. 1 has been selected for the occasion.

THE GORAI ROADS.—The Hon'ble Mr. T. D. Little proceeded the other day to Gorai, in connection with certain proposed road improvements in those parts of Salsette, and inspected the Gorai-Borivalli Road.

LORD REAY AND THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—To bid God-speed to his Excellency Lord Reay, students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute are requested to be present to-day at the Wellington Fountain, opposite the Sailors' Home, at 4 p.m., sharp.

CHILD SEVERELY BURNT.—On Thursday evening Rungoo, a Hindoo girl, aged 4 years, was playing with a lighted lamp, when her clothes caught fire and she was severely burnt all over her body. Her mother, after receiving her child sent her to the J. J. Hospital.

ADDRESS TO LADY REAY.—In our account of the presentation of an address by the ladies of Bombay to Lady Reay, published in our paper of Thursday last, occurs the name of H. H. Aga Khan's mother as being present with the other ladies forming the deputation. This is obviously a mistake, as she is a strict "purda" lady, and is never seen in public, even in the society of ladies.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Colaba regarding the death of Crishna Sadoo, a Hindoo labourer, employed at the stores yard of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, at Colaba. On Thursday afternoon deceased was attempting to cross the line between some waggons which were being shunted, when he was caught between the buffers of two waggons and killed. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ILL-TREATING A CHILD.—Mukoond Sookroo, a Hindoo, was brought before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Courts, charged with being drunk and disorderly. The accused while in a state of intoxication attacked little Hindoo girl, about twelve years of age, kicking her in the chest, and knocking her about in a very brutal manner. The prisoner pleading guilty to the charge was convicted, and sentenced to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

CHANGES AT THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Owing to section 7 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act providing that not less than one-third of the Judges, including the Chief Judge, shall be Advocates of the High Court, the appointment of Mr. Nowroji Dorabji Khundallawalla, made by Government to act as Fourth Judge of this Court, has been cancelled. Mr. Limji Nowroji Banaji, Barrister-at-Law, head assistant to the Prothonotary, High Court, and clerk to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, being appointed in his stead to act as Fourth Judge of the Court, vice Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhoy, who will act as Third Judge.

APPEALING FOR JUSTICE.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, Mr. D'Souza, Pleader, made an application to the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Richardson, on behalf of a woman, named Ameena, whom he wished to have liberated on bail. A warrant had been issued for her arrest as she had refused to refund a sum of Rs. 200, which had been deposited with her for safe custody by a Mussulman named Mohoodeen Hassan. Mr. D'Souza informed his Worship that Mohoodeen had laid his complaint before the police, but no notice was taken of it. The application of the pleader was granted, and Ameena was liberated on a bail of Rs. 150, His Worship intimated that he would proceed with the case on the 22nd instant.

HOUSEBREAKING AND ROBBERY.—A blacksmith named Govind Fakira was yesterday placed b fore Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Hack, charged with house-breaking and theft on the 10th instant. From the statements of the complainant, Petamber Jairam, it appears that the accused was a very distant relation of his, and must have known where he was wont to secret his jewellery, of which he had a large amount. As the wife of Jairam was proceeding to Surat on Thursday, he accompanied her to the Murine Lines Station, taking care to look up his dwelling. On leaving the station, he proceeded to his work, and when he returned to his dwelling at about half-past seven that evening, he discovered that his jewellery box, containing all his valuables and charms to the aggregate amount of Rs.1,934, was missing. He thereupon telegraphed to his wife, being under the impression that she might have taken it by mistake with her. But, on receiving a reply in the negative, he immediately informed the police about the matter. The box, with a few trinkets was subsequently found in a chawl close by, but the majority of his treasures were nowhere to be seen. The accused, from certain information received, was arrested on suspicion by Inspector Hack, and by the vigorous efforts of that officer and his sepoys, the whole of the missing property was traced and recovered, being identified by the complainant. Govind, pleading guilty to his offence, was sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Mr. Wilkin, who appeared yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Richardson, on behalf of Heerjee Dewjee, requested that his client, upon whom a warrant of arrest had been issued on the 9th instant, might be liberated on the same amount of bail, namely, the sum of Rs. 4,000, the bail-bond in that amount having been endorsed by his Worship on the application for the warrant on that date. The complainant in this case is a certain Shamjee Shewjee, Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appearing for the prosecution. On the 10th instant, Mr. Burder appeared before Mr. Richardson and prayed the Court that a warrant might be issued against the accused on the grounds of his having committed criminal breach of trust, forgery, and misappropriation of the sum of about Rs. 5,000. The accused, Heerjee Dewjee, had been employed by the complainant as a cashier and accountant during the years 1887 and 1888. During this period of his service, he had resorted to a systematic way of deceiving his employer, by debiting certain sums of money to several individual's accounts who were unknown. Various entries had been made in his cash-book tending to testify the payment of certain sums of money to persons who had never been in receipt of such a payment. In looking over his books, the complainant found that the amount of money which had been misappropriated by his cashier, had been debited to that accounts of various other individuals, taking care to omit any corresponding credit entries in his cash book. The signatures of about a dozen existing and non-existing persons were also found to have been forged by the accused. His Worship acceded to the application of Mr. Wilkin, and released the accused on bail intimating he would proceed with the case a fortnight hence.

A SERIES OF DARING ROBBERIES :—A Bhattia named Jairam Purshotam and Essoo Rama, a Hindu barber, were brought before Mr. Ryan yesterday at Girgaum Police Court, charged with having on the 13th ultimo stolen a gold earring with pearls attached, valued at Rs. 45, from Crishnaji Chintaman, a student living at Candawady. On the morning of the 13th ultimo the complainant went to the Small Causes Court in search of employment, where he met the two accused. Jairam represented to Crishnaji that his father was a merchant and that he would get employment for him in the firm, and on the strength of this representation Jairam, with the assistance of his companion Essoo, enticed Chintaman away and robbed him. A week after Jemadar Lashera Ally, of the D. Division, arrested the two accused at Candawady in connection with another case of theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 50, from a Bunia, it appearing that accused after the robbery proceeded to Mahim, where they pledged the ornaments with Esmail Ahmed, a noted gambler, for Rs. 15, which they lost in gambling. The police Jemadar upon a searching enquiry discovered that Jairam and Essoo on the 20th ultimo had also robbed a Hindoo girl, aged 7 years, of silver ornaments which they had pledged with a Shroff, named Baichund, at the Marwari Bazaar, from whom the police recovered the ornaments belonging to the little girl as well as the earring stolen from the complainant in the present case. The accused were then tried before Mr. Ryan for robbing the child of the ornaments and on conviction sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for twelve and nine months respectively. Jairam and Essoo were yesterday convicted of the present charge, and sentenced each to twelve months' hard labour to commence after the termination of the sentence passed in the former case.

PRINCE PROBHAT DEOJI, youngest son of His Highness the Rajah Sahib of Dharampore, paid a visit yesterday to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, at the Government House, in company with the Dewan Sahib Rao Bahadoor Virajlal and his uncle, Thakore Rawalji Dowlutsingji. Their Highnesses were cordially received by their Excellencies.

THE Comte de Paris addressed from Cadiz the following telegram to his son, the Duc d'Orleans : "Cadiz, March 16.—Oh! to say a return to Europe I regret being unable to go and embrace you. I approve with all my heart and am proud of your conduct. Your mother will soon reach you on my behalf."

ACTION AGAINST THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

THE case of C. F. V. Randenborgh vs. H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar, owner of the s. s. Nyanza, came before Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Dadabhoy at the Small Causes Court yesterday.

Mr. Burder appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rustomjee Patel for the defendant.

On the case being called on on the 10th inst., Mr. Rustomjee submitted that H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar, being a sovereign prince, could not be sued, and his Honour, on Mr. Burder's application, adjourned the case until to-day in order to make the agents parties. On the case again coming on for hearing, Mr. Rustomjee contended that the agents were not personally liable, and that section 230 clause 3 did not apply, and the suit should be dismissed. He also disputed the damages.

Mr. Burder stated that the plaintiff took a ticket for Zanzibar by the s.s. Nyanza, through the defendants, whose name appeared on the ticket, and that after the date of sailing had been altered more than once, he was informed by the captain that she would sail on Friday, the 4th April, at sunset, as the agents, being Mussulmans, were superstitious about sailing during the day. He accordingly sent on board, about 12 o'clock on that day, to know the exact time she would leave, and the captain sent back a note written on a card that she would leave at 12-45 ; and she did so and left the plaintiff behind, and he was eventually obliged to take a passage by the Messageries Maritimes steamer sailing on the 12th, at an additional cost of Rs. 255 and eight days' hotel expenses. Mr. Burder pointed out that the case now assumed a more important aspect, as the agents, through their pleader, after first raising the technical objection that a sovereign prince could not be sued, now contended that they also were under no personal liability, and that section 230 of the Contract Act did not apply to them, the result being that no one was liable in any way in Bombay. It appeared to him (Mr. Burder) that the public shipping goods by these steamers should be made aware of this contention, in order that they might take steps to avoid the risk of sending their goods by this line if their contention was held to be well founded, first, that the owner, being a sovereign prince, could not be sued, and, second, that the agents were in no way personally liable. It appeared to him hardly to be a defence of which the Sultan would be proud.

His Honour held, however, that section 230 did apply, and the evidence of the plaintiff was then taken, and he confirmed the statements made, and upon the application of Mr. Rustomjee, the Court directed a commission to issue to examine the captain.

THE BENI-ISRAELITES IN THE DARK.

A VERY striking method of maintaining the bonds of fraternal affection in adversity came before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. About 9-30 p.m., on the night of the 10th instant, David Abraham Avasker, a Jew, and a fitter in the employment of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, rushed down the staircase of a two-storied house, situated on the Jail Road, East, with his hands over his head, and shouting for the assistance of the police. David Abraham happened to be living underneath another family of the same nationality with whom he had a slight altercation and with whom he had been at variance for a short time past over some money matters. The rooms above were tenanted by two brothers, the one named David Shalem and the other Reuben. The statements of David Shalem, the accused in this case, was that his brother Reuben had been prevailed upon by Abraham to pay an amount of money to his creditors, in which transaction the complainant had no business to interfere. And to pay off old scores David Shalem determined to uphold the rights of his brother. Profiting by the darkness on the night of the 10th inst., in the building, and being aware that David Abraham Avasker was sitting on the staircase of the second floor immediately below him, he dropped an iron crowbar on the head of his victim. The bar inflicted a deep wound above the forehead and the unfortunate Abraham was covered with blood. The other brother then threw down a huge grain pounder, and decamped in the darkness. The complainant was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were attended to. The police managed to arrest Shalem and on being placed before his Worship by Inspector Saunders was charged with having voluntarily inflicted grievous hurt with an instrument likely to cause death, his brother and himself alleging that they were engaged at their meals, and were totally ignorant of the occurrence. From the evidence of the complainant and his witnesses before the Court the accused David Salem was convicted and sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment, his Worship remarking that he had been guilty of an act which might have caused death.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 11. Barometer has fallen everywhere ; briskly to rapidly in most districts ; moderately in Burmah, Assam, the Central Provinces, and Malabar. Distribution same as that reported yesterday. Winds westerly in the greater part of Northern India ; still northwesterly in the western half of the Peninsula ; and south-easterly over the eastern half. Gales prevailed down the Gangetic plain yesterday. Temperature has fallen somewhat in the central parts of the country, but the mean is still above the average in all provinces, except in Burma. The highest maximum is a hundred and eight in Deesa. Weather is cloudy and showery in the West Coast and Assam, and the sky is becoming cloudy in the north-west.

CALENDAR.—APRIL 1890.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... April 12th, 3h 44m p.m,
New Moon ..... 19th, 6h 56m 2s p.m.
First Quarter ..... „ 27th, 9h 42m 0s a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H.	M.	Sunset. H.	M.	High Water. H.	M.	Low Water. H.	M.
Sat. 12	Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Bombay Gymkhana Races. Elphinstone College Social Gathering, 6-15 p.m. Bombay Secular Society, Lecture, 8 p.m. Departure of Lord Reay for England per extra steamer. Departure of Lord Harris for Poona.	5	46	6	16	3 5	0m 16 a	10 11	3m 1m 12 a
Sun. 13	Low Sunday. English mail expected per s. s. Assam."	5	45	6	16	4 6	5 m 52 a	11 —	43m —
Mon. 14	Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Meeting of University Senate, 3-30 p.m.	5	44	6	17	6 7	38m 56 a	1 1	27m 4 a
Tu. 15	Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5	43	6	17	8 8	11m 55 a	2 2	24m 16 a
Wed. 16	Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Races.	5	43	6	17	9 9	15m 39 a	3 3	12m 13 a
Thr. 17	Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. New Grand Eastern S. and W. Co. Meeting, 2 p.m.	5	42	6	17	10 10	6m 20 a	3 4	51m 3 a
Fri. 18	Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Race Lotteri s. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Pekin.	5	41	6	18	10 10	53m 58 a	4 4	28m 46 a

Left Aden on Monday at 7 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th April 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	5	37	14	34
Teheran	11	12	15	...	16
Suez	11	2	40	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 11th April 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	44	...	8
„ Kurrachee ...	...	24	...	1
„ Madras...	...	26	...	1

Difference in longitude allowed for.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE UNCOVENANTED BANQUET.

Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.

Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clark : Sir Roper, my Lord and Gentlemen,—I first of all to congratulate all those friends and follow-workers of mine in India on the announcement we have had from the chair to-night. Fifteen years ago I think I may take to myself the pride and the pleasure of having led the first—then apparently the forlorn—hope to do justice to those of my own particular service, the Public Works Department of India. Now, led by Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. King, and others, you have gone through the breach that I believe I made—(cheers)—you have stormed the fortress—you are inside now. You have got the House of Commons yet to convince of the justice and equity of your case, and I believe that an assured victory is yours. (Cheers.) With reference to the particular task your committee have assigned to me, to return thanks for the civil and military services of India, it is to open a page in English history which I should scarcely finish by the morning. As Sir William Hunter has said, it has been the harmonious working of the civil and military services of India which has given to Great Britain that glorious dependency, the like of which has never been seen. (Cheers.) You will find in the ancient history of India energy and magnitude of administration almost as powerful as your own ; but at the same time it has been connected with many, many terrible crimes which history has to deplore. But it is the proud position of the united services—the military and civil services of India—that, whilst there has been the same energy, the same power, there has been a pure, an equitable, and an honest administration of those great races which it has been left to the guidance of those services to administer and to carry out. It is true the great empire of India is held up on military authority and on military power. But at the same time it has never trenched upon that great duty which has devolved upon the Civil Services of India, to keep intact and untouched and inviolate the civil rights of those peoples. It is because the soldier has never obtruded upon the duties of the civilian that you have, as I say, given to the world the history of an administration and of a power guiding the destinies of those millions of men such as the world has never seen equalled. (Cheers.) Taking, perhaps, a broader view than you may personally take of the concession which has been made to you, gentlemen of the Uncovenanted Service of India, I regard this as a great, a wise, and beneficial concession of public policy—far apart from individual interests—because it is essential that the European and other services which administer that great country should have no division in their interests or their privileges or their position, but there should be an harmonious and a homogeneous whole, in order to continue and to hand down to generations yet unborn that heritage which you are now administering. (Cheers.) Speaking of the great benefits which have been given to India and to England by the military and civil servants of the Crown in that country—those who like many I see here around me have, as it were, come out from the ranks, and had been distinguished and honoured for what they have done—do not let us forget those loyal, devoted, zealous workers who, in the quiet work of their districts, or in charge of their companies, are doing as much, perhaps more, for the consolidation of English power in Hindostan, than the men who have arrived at the pinnacle of fame. I will not detain you longer at this hour, but rest assured that what you have heard to-night from the chair of the concession by the Government to you, illustrated as it now is by this gathering, is a step of departure, and a wise and beneficial departure, in the English Government of India, and that the benefits that will arise from it will be far and wide-reaching. I do not believe for a single moment that the ranklings of heart at the difference of your position to that of others has made one of you work less zealously for the country. But this concession will weld the whole of the services of India together so that in the future you may be enabled to continue that marvel of administration of the Government of India. (Cheers.)

Lieut.-General Sir Lewis Pelly : Sir Roper Lethbridge, my Lord, and Gentlemen,—When I was requested by your committee to return thanks for the Military and Civil Services of India, I thought to myself in what capacity shall I return thanks—am I an Uncovenanted, am I a Military, am I a Civil ? (Laughter.) I cannot say with Mr. Gladstone that I have been fifty years in theservice of the Queen, but I can say with truth that I have been forty-nine years in the service. (Cheers.) When I first entered the military service it was supposed that the idea of a military man having anything do with civil affairs, with politics, with administration, was out of the question. We see where we are now. (Hear, hear.) I remember being so disheartened as a youngster that I thought to myself, I will go home on furlough, and I will see if I can't get into some uncovenanted service. Well, I came home, and at my father's advice I put myself under Mr. Brunel, of the Great Western Railway—(hear, hear)—and spent my furlough in endeavouring to acquire some little knowledge of practical civil engineering. When I returned to India, I submitted to the Government my accomplishments, which they did not receive with that gratitude which I had expected from them. (Laughter.) They told me to attend to my own business. Very shortly after that, Lord Dalhousie appeared on the scene, and with his masterful hand he took a rule, and he described strategical lines in all directions through India. That, as our very able and eloquent friend Mr. William Hunter has shown you, was the foundation of the railway system, and, in fact, of the telegraph system. Very shortly after that I fell in with my old friend—I dare say you may have heard of him—Sir James Outram. (Cheers.) He wished to give me a helping hand, and so he put me into some small political employ. But the Government "did not see it"—(a laugh)—and I was sent back to the military line that happened to be at a native State called Baroda, and I was really in great despair. In fact, I have always found, through the whole of these forty-nine years, that there have been difficulties before me, and you won't, perhaps, think it very extraordinary when I say that the particular difficulties that were close in front of me always seemed to be exactly those which I did not like. (Laughter.) However, time went on, and in the course of my duty I found Baroda was not altogether so impracticable, because I was told by the Viceroy to take charge of the State and to administer the whole of the country. (Cheers.) So time went on, and at last they put me into a judicial opening, which I did not particularly like, for I had to give sentence on a man to be hanged, and the truth was I could not do it ; so I sentenced him to imprisonment, and they thought I was not fit for the judicial appointment. (Laughter.) Then they put me into the Revenue, which I did pretty well ; then into the Forests, then into the Public Works, and then into the Alienation Department. (Laughter.) But, wait a moment ; all this was done under an uncovenanted condition. I was not a Civil Servant. I was not a member of that which in those days (perhaps very unjustly) called the heaven-born service. Therefore, the work I did in those departments was done at a much cheaper rate. (Laughter.) But I could not complain. I went on, and as time progress, various developments were effected. We know that as trees grow you have expansion, enlargement, flower, fruit. And so it has gone on British India, as elsewhere, until we find that there is a Military Service which, as Sir William Hunter has said, has become amalgamated (to its honour) with the Civil Services, and they have permitted us to take charge of province and even to have the very high honour of ruling provinces, in which Civil Servants have been so kind as to serve under us. Subsequently came what is erratically called the Uncovenanted Service, and that title has always rather perplexed me. I suppose the reason why there was no Uncovenanted Service when the Commercial Company of the East Indies was first established was this that you could not have an Uncovenanted Service ; nobody would go to India without a covenant ; they were obliged to give a covenant, to enter into an engagement for a certain term of years, and for certain conditions, before they could get men to go out. That time has changed. The country has developed. Civilised processes and lines of communication have been introduced, and the natural product is what has been called the Uncovenanted Service. Now, in later years, and from the time when I broke the little chains of difficulty, I have nearly always been associated with Uncovenanted officers. I am proud to say, and I am glad to recollect, that in no single instance have I ever stood in the way of any Uncovenanted Civil Servant in my life. (Cheers.) At the same time, you must recollect that the Government are not in the position in which I was. My wish was to advance every man that knew the use of his tools. The Government are bound by all sorts of conditions and regulations and rules, and though the individual members of the Government may see the path ahead, they cannot overstep the interval and proceed *per saltum*. Therefore we must accept the condition of affairs in this world, and have natural growth. I am glad to see that the time has come when that growth has come to full maturity, and when the Uncovenanted Service is able to obtain all that it deserves. I look with the highest pleasure upon that letter of the Secretary of State, and I doubt not that it will bear good fruit. But I recommend every gentleman to understand that it is working and not complaining that wins the race. Knowledge is uncontrollable power ; character is cumulative. The power of command comes with the exercise of it, and so surely as you work and proceed to command, so surely, if you understand your business, will you succeed in everything that you desire. I doubt not myself for a moment, in the future of the Uncovenanted Service. I look for a time when the word "Uncovenanted" will cease to be in the vocabulary of Indian Service matters. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am very glad to have been present with you to-night. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. A. B. Binnie : Sir Roper Lethbridge, my Lord, and Gentlemen,—A remarkable change is announced this evening in the treatment of that great service to which we belong. To what cause are we to attribute that change in sentiment of the great governing powers of this country ? The Government of India has been defined as a military despotism tempered by the Legislature of a great and free country. I had the honour of representing one branch of the Uncovenanted Service in the year 1881-82, when the Marquis of Hartington presided over the affairs of India. Some little advance was made in our cause at that time. But to what is due that joyful announcement which we have received this evening ? I can attribute it to nothing more than the fact that that great House of Commons, which is the ultimate appeal of all Englishmen wherever they may be, wherever they may work, in the great Empire presided over by the Queen, has become, owing to recent changes, more sensitive to the legitimate grievances of Englishmen. Believe me, gentlemen, it is to that that we are this evening indebted for that grateful and glorious concession to our demands. (Cheers.) We have laid before previous Ministers of State and previous Houses of Parliament the statement of our grievances ; they have been received more or less with sympathy, but with no power or no desire to help us. But we have now arrived at a period when our representations are received not only with marks of approbation, but with a zealous, a determined, and steadfast desire to see that our efforts to obtain redress are met in a spirit of perfect justice. (Cheers.) This has been due not only to the altered tone and feeling of Parliament, but to the zealous and persevering efforts of gentlemen like our friend Mr. King and others who have in bad repute and in good repute advocated our cause there. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I think that these few expressions of opinion are due from me as one of the old workers in the cause. (Cheers.) It is my pleasant duty now to propose the toast of "The Guests," and to couple with it the name of the graceful writer, the historian of our own times, the man who has rendered himself dear to all of us of middle age and who can look back upon the earlier years of Her Majesty's reign and recognize how faithfully he has depicted the transactions and events of which we have recollection. I couple with the toast the name of Mr. Justin McCarthy—(cheers)—and with that I have the honour to associate the name of Sir Geo. Barclay Bruce, one of the leaders of my own profession, who has been deeply interested in engineering in India, and, although not himself connected with the Public Works Department, has always shown a kindly spirit and a desire to help his brethren in a foreign clime. (Cheers.) Also I have to couple with it the name of our old friend Mr. Low. To all who know him it would be superfluous on my part to say how ready he is on all occasions to render assistance to any of us when we may require it, during the brief period of our visits to the old country. Then, last but not least, I have to couple with it the name of a gentleman most highly esteemed in the Parsee community, to whom Englishmen must look as perhaps the backbone, at any rate commercially, of our prosperity in India. (Cheers.)

Mr. Justin McCarthy : Sir Roper Lethbridge, my Lord and Gentlemen,—I feel very proud indeed to be allowed to speak for the guests—at least to make the opening speech for the guests—on an occasion of this kind, and I am much gratified by the kindly words Mr. Binnie has spoken with regard to my name. I feel specially proud, because I had little idea indeed of the news, the grateful and gladful news, we were to receive on this occasion. I thought we were coming here to encourage our friends to a renewed and persevering struggle. I had no idea that we were assembled here to celebrate a victory already accomplished. (Cheers.) I have had, as some of you may perhaps know, some experience of various struggling causes in more countries than one. (Cheers.) I can say that I have never known, either by reading or by my personal experience any condition of things in which there was wide and deep-spread discontent without wide and and deeplying grievance. (Cheers.) I have long felt that that was the case of the Uncovenanted Civil Services of India. I rejoice then in the proud fact that they have brought their great struggle to what we may call a practical and a final success. They have at last got their tribunal, and the justice of their cause will carry that tribunal with them. (Cheers.) I think there cannot be the smallest doubt that the Committee of the House of Commons, to which their case and their cause have been referred, will do ample and full justice to them. I have long—since my earliest years—felt deep interest in the various services of India, a country which it has never been my good fortune so far to see, but which I have fondly hoped, and have long hoped, it may some day be my good fortune to see and to study on the spot. And in the book of mine to which Mr. Binnie has so kindly referred, I think it will be found that I have said over and over again that there is nothing in the history of this great empire more wonderful, more brilliant, more splendid, than the history of the services rendered to the Empire by the Military and Civil Services of India. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I rejoice in your triumph. I am proud to be allowed to make one, however insignificant, in this company which celebrates it. I hope the time may come when the difference of Covenanted and Uncovenanted servants will pass away. (Hear, hear.) Whilst I am thus in the growth, in the building of this great empire, of which whatever some people may think, I am a devoted friend—(loud cheers)—the work done, the labour endured, the difficulties magnificently surmounted by the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India will bear a noble record. (Loud cheers.)

Sir George Barclay Bruce : I have come to the conclusion that the Uncovenanted Civilians and the Civil Engineers of India are a very long-enduring people. They have made arrangements by which four speeches are to follow the toast which was so well proposed by Mr. Binnie, in addition to the speeches upon the other toasts of the evening. I think they have shown their power of endurance in that particular. (Cheers.) I have heard it said that the use of a double-barrelled gun was that if the first barrel did not bring down its game, you might have another chance in the second barrel. Well, Mr. Justin McCarthy has certainly said all that need to be said on behalf of the guests, and therefore it is quite unnecessary that a second barrel scould be fired off. However, perhaps as Mr. Binnie has said, I have been associated with, the Civil Engineering Service in India ; not it is not it is true with the Government service, but as one amongst the original pioneers of the railway service in India—(hear, hear) —which has done so much in the way of opening up that country, and as past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Of course, as past president I cannot speak for the Institution itself, inasmuch as I have gone through the process of an honourable first burial, and am laid aside. ("No, No.") Well, if I may be allowed to imagine myself to have risen again, I may assure the Civil Engineers present from India that their interests are had very much at heart by the institution which represents the profession of Civil Engineers in this country and all over the world. It, so far as that institution can do, will support them in every fair and reasonable representation which they may see fit to make of the Government. We came here to-night of course simply to take part in a social present gathering, without committing ourselves to anything ; but I have long felt that their was a good deal to be said with regard to the disadvantages under which Civil Engineers laboured in India, and if the institution of Civil Engineers can help you in removing those disadvantages in any way I am sure that institution will be glad to do so. (Cheers.) We have heard something to-night about India having been won by the sword and being maintained by the sword. It is long since I gave up that doctrine. It is true it was won by the sword, but it is not now maintained by the sword. It is maintained by the justice which is always manifested by the Civil and Military Services in India from the north to the south — (cheers) — and in no respect is that better manifested than it is by the men who are not so particularly connected with the Government, but who are brought into closer relations with the natives. (Hear, hear.) As a guest, I thank you for the sumptuous entertainment which we have received to-night, and for the cordial goodf-llowship with which you have welcomed us. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. P. Low : It would ill-become me at this very late hour of the evening to detain you with anything like a long set speech. I feel that it is not for anything personal on my part that the organisers of this banquet have coupled my name with this toast. It has been owing to the gratuitous circumstance that my life has been spent in connection with that great dependency of England—India. Forty-five years ago I knew as little about India as an ordinary schoolboy, and to me the value of the rupee was an unknown quantity. Since then I have lived in the atmosphere of rupees, and I have found their value gradually diminishing, and the food which they supplied me with has of necessity diminished in proportion. I have, therefore, always felt considerable sympathy with the movement which was set on foot by the Association, with which we have been connected this evening. I can only say that this is not a system of rival agencies. I recognise in my friend Mr. King the leader of this movement, and I am proud to be a humble follower of him, and to assist him as far as I possibly can. If I had been an able-bodied seaman on board his ship, I should have been perfectly willing that he should steer. He has been the Joshua who has led you, as you have been told, to the walls of Jericho, and the sound of his trumpet has caused the walls to fall down. (Laughter and cheers.) But, Sir, I cannot help feeling that there is still something considerable to do. (Hear, hear.) Joshua had to partition the land amongst his followers, and that will be the case when we get this committee. Your grievances are different to a great extent ; but it is absolutely necessary that you should be united, shoulder to shoulder, in making the House of Commons Committee understand what those grievances are. (Cheers.) You have before you several instances of success. For many years the military service were fighting to be paid 2s. in the rupee, and it was only when Colonel Borigan brought the Government to close quarters that they gave way in respect of officers who had taken furlough prior to 1872. The Cooper's Hill men have got their 2s. to the rupee, and I am certain of this, that if you do not get your 2s. to the rupee you will get very close to it. That is your principal grievance. I can only add that if in future I can render, or my firm can render, any effort which will be of assistance to you, I shall be very pleased to serve under my friend Mr. King, and to render him all due and faithful service. (Cheers.) If you want evidence of what the Uncovenanted Service can do, you can have no better illustration than that of a gentleman who proposed this toast. His great success is an honour to himself and to the Service generally. I am perfectly certain that the Indian Government must do you justice, and that if you only work well and truly, and knit yourselves together as one great body, you will not only find that the walls of Jericho have been beaten down, but that success has attended your efforts in every quarter. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I thank you for inviting me here to-night.

Mr. J. Cowsjee Jehanghir : At this late hour of the evening, and after so many important and valuable speeches, I should not be justified in detaining you at any great length, but as you have done me the honour of coupling my name with the toast of the guests, I feel very great pleasure in hearing my testimony to the great importance and merit of the two Services which have been so eloquently referred to to-night. My small and humble acquaintance with the administration of affairs in India enables me to say that the work done by the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service is in no way inferior in importance to that done by the members of the Covenanted Civil Service. As for the Civil Engineers, it is not a very easy task to estimate adequately the true value of their services in a country where, in consequence of centuries of neglect and oppression, those great public works which are essential to the material and commercial progress of peoples had been left unattended to. By the splendid work of the Civil Engineers in India in recent years, the country is gradually recovering from the effects of these centuries of neglect, and opportunities are being afforded for the full development of its vast resources. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I again thank you for the great honour you have done me, as an inhabitant of Bombay, in permitting me the advantage of saying a few words in responding to this toast. I sincerely wish you all the success which, consistently with the interests of India, your noble cause deserves. (Cheers.)

Mr. Geo. O'Donnell : Gentlemen,—It falls to my duty to propose the final toast this evening, and I am sure that after the numerous speeches we have heard, and the way in which the different speakers have dealt with the subject, there is very little left for me to say. In common with nearly all of you I have been taken by surprise at the glorious news that we have heard from our chairman to-night. I was as astonished as I was pleased to hear that intimation. I was one of the very earliest to join in this agitation, and I have no doubt of its ultimate success. In the words of Mr. Gladstone, we must agitate, we must agitate, we must agitate, if we wish to obtain reform. In this agitation during the last few years I have certainly done a very considerable part myself, and it is a great satisfaction to me to see that, so far, it has not been in vain. But whilst I have that satisfaction, I feel that we have great cause for gratitude for the support we have received. In a very early period of the agitation which we commenced we had the heartfelt and good support of Mr. King. Of his services it is impossible for me or for any member of the Association to speak with sufficient gratitude and force. Immediately after Mr. King had come forward we obtained the assistance of our chairman, and in him we found a sympathising helper, because he himself had once been a member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India. The Uncovenanted Service consists of men who have done noble service to their country, and it is very hard that when they have spent the best of their days in India they should come back to England to pass the remainder of their days in trouble and difficulty for the ordinary means of respectable support. (Cheers.) That our cause has not been fought in vain we have heard to-night, and I hope that this glorious crown to our efforts will result in the redress of all the grievances of which we complain. I have now to propose the health of our chairman, and to thank him very much for coming here to-night—when we know that his state of health is unfortunately such that he is hardly fit to attend any public meeting—in order that he might crown the cause for which he has worked so long. (Cheers.)

The toast was enthusiastically drunk with all the honours.

The Chairman : Gentlemen.—At this late hour of the night I cannot find it in my conscience to detain you with any thing like a speech. All I can say is that I do feel from the bottom of my heart the utmost gratitude to you for the way in which you have received the kind words of my friend Mr. O'Donnel. When I accepted the invitation of our committee to preside on this occasion, I can frankly say that I had no idea of the great success that we should attain. Gentlemen, the mere presence here to-night of two such distinguished men as former Ministers of Public Works in India—(cheers)—such gentlemen as Sir Andrew Clarke and my friend Sir Theodore Hope, such gentlemen as Sir John Coode, the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and many others of whom I need not speak, for you have heard them to-night—I say that this gathering by the presence of those gentlemen alone marks a great era in the history of the services in whose cause we

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NOTICE.

IN SUPERCESSION of previous Notice LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 1 p.m. on MONDAY, 14th instant, should be sent to Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, until further notice.

G. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Malabar Point, Bombay, 11th April 1890.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on the occasion of the Departure of the RIGHT HONORABLE LORD REAY, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, all carriages going to the Apollo Bunder must approach by the road passing the Sailors' Home, and no carriages will be allowed down this road after 5-15 p.m.

Those carriages containing ticket holders will set down at the entrance to the Pavilion and will be parked on the new Reclamation, as also carriages of those persons not alighting.

Carriages will take up at the Pavilion and pass out by the Sailors' Home.

The Saluting Battery being near the new Reclamation, owners of nervous horses are advised to send their carriages to a safe distance by the new road.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 11th April 1890.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S Man-of-War Pigeon entered the Government Dock yesterday for repairs.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Nevasa, 1,930 tons, Captain M England, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Elton, 1,708 tons, Captain R Campbell, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The Coasting steam-ship Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Mandvi, &c., with a general cargo, and 520 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Lord Charlemont, 2,055 tons, Captain James Dunn, arrived ic harbour yesterday from London via Karachi with a general cargo.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Thisbe, 1,848 tons, Captain E Perini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo, and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain G Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo, and seven deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 35 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr B Robertson, Lieut Roone, Lieut Carleton, Lieut Price, Lieut. Jenour, Mr Sorabjee Eduljee Warden, four native officers, Mrs Avrou and infant, and 183 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shids.	Company or Agents.
S. Cy of Dublin	2150	Swan.....	A	Sir C Forbes & Co
,, Sculptor	850	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co
,, Clan Macgregor	1926	Phelp	D	F Muir & Co.
,, Strathmore.	1838	Casini	F	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Liscard	1240	Campbell.....	H J	W&A Graham & Co
,, Elton	1705	Campbell ..	K	J Mackintosh & Co
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	M Maritimes & Co
,, Linda	1295	Lowe	P	W&A Graham &Co
,, St. Dunston.	1414	Ogilvie.....	Q	K. Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Britannia ..	1991	Brown	2	W&AGraham & Co.
,, Singapore ..	2433	Paradi	3	F Bonzoni.
,, Oriental	2711	Stewart..	4	P & O S N Co
,, Lombardy ..	1570	Langbourne.	5	P & O Co
,, Kt Errant ..	2340	Matthews ..	6	K Nixon & Co
,, Inch Arran ..	1843	Macdonald..	10	K Nixon & Co.
,, Brankso me Hall	2494	Barnes	13	E Bates & Co.
,, Ellora	1470	Icely	15	B I S N Co.
,, Kt. of St. John	2248	.....	16	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From
11	Bancoora (s).....	Brown.....	Calcutta, March 21.
	L Char lemont (s).	Dunn	London, March 4.
	Thisbe (s)	Perini	Trieste.
	Assyria (s).....	Robertson ..	Busreh, March 29.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvi, &c.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Nevasa (s).....	England	Rangoon, &c.
	Elton (s)	Campbell ..	Dunkirk.
	Bokhara (s)	Weighell ..	Aden.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Chindwara, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Medina, for Trieste, &c.
,, Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvi, &c.
Barque Johaun Carl, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.
7 Pachumba s .....Macfadyen..Port not mentioned.
Ganges s.....Alderton .....London, March 6.
Wing Sang s.....Crolx.....Hongkong, March 22.
Argo ship .....Thomson .....New York, Nov 21.

DEPARTURES.

A pril 7.—Steamers Lawada, Nerbudda, Loodiana and Landaura. Ships Falls of Afton, Britannia and Mary L. Cushing.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.
9 Scindia s..... ..... Negapatam.
Commilla s .... Rangoon.
April. DEPARTURE.
8 Goorka s..... ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray, s—65 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
City of Dublin s—210 cases ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Britannia s—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 2 hogsheads whisky, Green and Read.
Strathmore s—51 cases whisky, R Hurmusjee; 65 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 51 cases ginger wine and 80 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—25 cases ale, Phillips and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra s—25 cases port invalids, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Kerbella s—13 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Brindisi s—25 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Oriental s—9 cases whisky and 8 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Rohilla s—75 cases portwine, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Hongkong s—10 cases hock and 12 packages medicine, &c., Phillips and Co.
Atrato s—100 cases ale, Ewart, Latham and Co; 195 cases whisky and portwine, Jamsetjee Framjee; 60 cases beer, D Cowasjee; 101 cases gin, Maneckjee Bhicajee.
Sandfield s—8 cases medicine, Bhicajee Cullianjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Atrato s—10 cases perfumed spirit, M Dadabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Brindisi s—1 hogshead brandy, T B Fraser and Sons.
Beatrice s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, S B Fraser and Sons.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—35 cases vermouth, Jamsetjee Framjee; 35 cases vermouth, Rustomjee Hormusjee.

FROM BATAVIA.

Peveril s—20,000 cases kerocene oil, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Falls of Inversnaid s—10,000 cases kerocene oil, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Hongkong s—100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Labourdonnais s—12 cases claret, &c, R. Merwanjee Guzdar.
R. Rubattino s—2 hogshead brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BREMEN.

Rohilla s—63 cases beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 50 cases beer, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macgregor s—500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 105 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales gunny rags 400 bales cottonly and 100 bales twist waste, P Heerjee and Co.
St Dunstan s—100 bales cotton, K Lukmidass and Co; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 53 bales hemp, E Purdina; 85 bales cotton, D Bhanjee; 80 bales wool, G Toolseedas.
Werneth Hall s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, H Gokuldass; 160 cwts coiryarn, B Khetsey; 4,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 2500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales wool, N Khatau; 500 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
Britannia s—88 cwts coiryarn, L Maneckchand.
City of Dublin s—6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s— 111 cwts gum, W and A Graham and Co; 43 cwts ivory, R Chintoobhoy; 2 boxes silver coins, (Rs 14,000), B Cursetjee; 17 cwts ivory, Sir Tharia Topen; 6 cases woollenshawls, D Sassoon and Co; 14 cwts rampatry G Hussum.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hibernia s— 4,230 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 4,460 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 540 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Strathmore s— 275 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 241 cwts olibanum, F S Punnett.
Liscard s—970 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—200 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Incharran s—4,000 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co; 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 999 cwts poppy seeds, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 375 cwts noppy seed, Ralli Brothers.
Elton s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Amana s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Labourdonnais s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—2,204 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; and 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Errant s—10 cases bristles, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Oriental s—2 boxes silver coin, (Rs. 10,000). B Cursetjee; 1 box silver coin, (Rs. 6,300), The New Oriental Bank Corporation.
Linda s—3,930 cwts gingelly seed, Tyabjee and Co; 2,970 cwts wheat, Jan Fachiri.
Kt of St John s—1,000 cwts tilseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Medusa s—5,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 375 bales cotton, Durst and Co.
Liscard s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Britannia s—900 cwts mustarseed, Dossabhoy Morwanjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—44 cwts cloves, H Rahimtoola and Co; 53 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, D P Markar; 75 cwts cloves, R Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 375 cwts onion, The Union Co; 1434 cwts sharkfins and 15 cwts jardaloo, A Joosub; 20 cases Indian condiments, provision, &c., M Poonjajee and Sons; 24 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy s—250 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

FURTHER extra allotments of Wire Transfers were made by the Indian Council yesterday, say to the extent 4 lakhs on Bombay, and 2½ lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 5 5-32d.; and another lakh on Calcutta, and one on Madras, at 1s. 5 3-16d., the latter rate showing an advance of 3-32d. on the price obtained at the regular allotments on Wednesday, and of 1-32d. on that of the extra sales on the same day. Bar Silver advanced ¼d., being quoted both by Reuter and private telegrams, at 44½ per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ½ lower, at 70½; but 4½ per cents. were unaltered at 72½. Wednesday's quotation of 98⅝ for Consols is repeated; but Indian Sterling Loans come ¼ per cent. lower, at 107¼. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was 1s. 4d., to which it was advanced after the holidays. French Rentes in Paris remained at 89; Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·17½.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England made up to Wednesday evening show an increase of 3 per cent. on the Reserve, at 44 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate was reduced to 3½ per cent. yesterday; but the market rates of discount remained at 2½ per cent. for short London Bills, and at 2½ per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Particulars of the weekly Special Shipments are not yet to hand. Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher at £58 per ton. Coal Freight from Cardiff is quoted at the reduced rate of 13s. 6d. per ton.

In General Produce Bombay Linseed was unaltered at 42s. 6d. for spot Seed, and at 42s. to arrive *ex* quay. Rapeseed to arrive was still worth 52s. per quarter for Guzerat Yellow, and 50s. 6d. for Cawnpore Yellow, *ex* quay. Wheat was steady, and No. 1 Spot Soft White in Liverpool was ¼d. higher, at 7s. per cental, *ex* quay, other descriptions being unchanged. Coffee in Mincing Lane was dull, at 102s. per cwt. for Mid.-Plantation, and 103 for Medium Mysore.

The Liverpool Market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats. Both spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged. The day's Imports were 19,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady at previous quotations.

In New York, July Futures were 3 points higher, at 11-55 cents; but ready Mid.-Uplands was unaltered at 11½ cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales yesterday, and the figures since the opening of the season now give the following comparison with those of the previous two years:—

	1890	1889.	1888.
Thursday's Receipts...	3,000	6,000	2,000
Five days' do.	25,000	33,000	22,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889	5,596,000	5,273,000	5,153,000

The feeling in our local market for the staple keeps quiet, and only about 1,500 bales of ready stuff changed hands to-day, of which 1,000 bales were Bengals, at Rs. 183-93 per candy, the balance being made up of Wudwan, at Rs. 208¼-10; and Veraval, at Rs. 185-200. A line of 1,500 bales of "Good" Bhownuggur was booked, for 25th May delivery, at Rs. 207. Prices generally are unchanged.

WHEAT has not been much sought after by shippers to-day, and only a moderate business has transpired, the tone of the market remaining quiet, and prices unchanged.

SEEDS have been in much less inquiry, and transactions have to-day been upon only a moderate scale; but a steady feeling still prevails, and previous prices are maintained all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	;	7,511 bales.
Wheat		25,622 cwts.
Linseed		17,072 ,,
Rapeseed.....		10,944 ,,
Gingelly		2,914 ,,
Poppyseed		2,058 ,,
Groundnuts		8,124 ,,
Castorseed		1,451 ,,

FREIGHTS continue weak with a still downward tendency in rates. Business has been done for Liverpol, for prompt shipment, at 18s. 9d. for Wheat, and 20s. for Cotton, and for Continental Ports at 20s. 6d. to 20s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE is steady at an advance for ready Mercantile Bills of 1-32d. on yesterday's quotations. Forward Bills are becoming scarce with the advance, but rates are firm, and we quote 1s. 5 5-16d. for the end of this month, and 1s. 5 3-16d. for the end of May. Some Bank Demand for August delivery was sold at 1s. 4 27-32d., and good rates have been obtainable for May onwards.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet as to business, and weak in tone to-day, but we report no further decline in the cash rate for Fours, which has remained at 99½, this being the closing rate; for the next account, however, the price has receded to 99 15-16, at which there have been buyers. For 4½ per cents. 100⅞ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES have also been a quiet market to-day; but the few changes which we make in our list this evening show an advance in the value of Cotton Mill shares, in respect of which the better feeling lately noticeable continues to prevail. Indian Manufacturing Mill shares have advanced Rs. 30; Victoria, Rs. 25; Manockji Petit, Rs. 10; and City of Bombay and Queen, Rs. 5 each, at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 917½.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dhollera.....	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3d.
8¼ ,, ,, ...	6s. 5d.
40s Mule Twist	9½d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1s. 4¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.....	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	89
4 per cent. Rupee paper	70½
4½ per cent. ,, ...	72½
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver.....	44½d. per oz.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £ 23,400,000, decrease, £ 400,000; public deposits, £ 7,700,000; other deposits, £ 26,500,000, increase, £ 700,000; other securities, £ 21,200,000, decrease, £ 3,300,000; notes and gold, £ 15,100,000, decrease, £ 300,000. The Bank's reserve is 44 per cent. of the liabilities.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Hicks, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Agra.
Evans, Capt, Ms, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Belgaum.
Molyneux, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 3rd Dn Guards, on private affairs, from Rawal Pindi.
Preston, Capt, Bengal, Queen's Bays, on leave, from Sialkote.
Sargent, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Devon Regt, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Warren, Lieut, Bengal, The Queen's, on leave, from Umballa.
Hildebrand, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Simla.

APRIL 11.

Mullaly, Lieut, Bengal, 5th Infy H C, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Anderson, Lieut, Bengal, 26th P I, on furlough, from Upper Burma.
Dunn, Capt, Bengal Rl W Fusrs, on private affairs, from Lucknow.
Galbraith, Br Genl, Bengal, on medical certificate, from Umballa.
Kirk, Capt, Bengal, Queen's Bay, on leave, from Sialkot.
Schneider, Lieut, Bo, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.
Lloyd, Lieut, Bo., R H A, on leave, from Poona.
Maynord, Surgn, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Barreilly.
Macdougall, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Seaforth-Highlanders, on medical certificate, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 11.

Evans, Capt, Ms. 7th Hussars, on privilege leave, to England.
Wilson, Surgn, Bo. Medical Staff, from leave, to Deolali.
Stotherd, Lieut, Bengal 4th Cavy, H C on duty, to Bolarum.
Wilkins, Lt, Bo., 14th Bo. I., on duty, to Deolali.
Nicolls, Capt, Ms. R A, on duty, to Hingoli.

APRIL 12.

Kirk, Capt, Bengal, on leave, to England.
Stewart, Br. Gl, Ms., Bde Staff, on leave, to England.
Gough, Lieut, Bengal, Rl Welsh Fusls, on leave, to England.
Dunn, Capt, Bengal, Rl Welsh Fusls, on leave, to England.
Maitland, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Hildebrand, Major, Beng, R E, on leave, to England.
Godfrey, Col., Ms, 28th M. I, on furl., to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 12th April, 1890.

1. The Commanding Officer particularly requests that members will return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters on or before Tuesday, the 15th instant.
2. Regimental Order No. 1 of yesterday's date is hereby cancelled. There will be no parade this afternoon.

By Order
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 10.

10 p.m.	80·0

FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	84·0
2 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	86·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHEN

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

A GENERAL BURIED WITHOUT MILITARY HONOURS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

General Sir William Jones, G.C.B., was buried to-day at Dublin without military honours, which Lord Wolseley had at first allowed and then withdrew at the last moment.

Lord Wolseley's reason for withdrawing permission is not known, and the incident has occasioned intense sensation and indignation.

[Sir William Jones served with the 61st Regiment in the Punjaub Campaign of 1848-49, was present at the passage of the Chenab, and in the battles of Sadoolapore and Chillianwallah; after which he commanded the Regiment at the battle of Goojerat; and he command ed a portion of Sir Walter Gilbert's field force, consisting of a troop of Bengal Horse Artillery and the 61st Regiment in pursuit of the enemy to the Khyber Pass in March, 1849, (medal with two clasps, and C. B.) Commanded as Brigadier the 3rd Infantry Brigade at the Siege of Delhi in 1857, and repulse of the sortie of the 9th July; commanded the 2nd column at the assault on the 14th September during which the command of the 1st column devolved on him on the fall of General Nicholson, and he continued in command of both columns during the six days' fighting within the city until its final capture on the 20th September (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, reward, the distinguished Services, 1858, and K. C. B.]

THE BARRACOUTA EXPLOSION.

THE ENGINEER CENSURED.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Barracouta enquiry was concluded last night, the blame for the fatal explosion being attributed to Engineer Hall who was censured by the Court.

ANTI-CARLIST DEMONSTRATION IN SPAIN.

SERIOUS RIOTS.

MADRID, APRIL 11.

A mob, yesterday, stoned the carriage of the Carlist leader, the Marquis Cerralbo, on his arrival at Valencia, broke the windows of his hotel, and set fire to and burned the Carlist Club.

An attempt was then made to wreck the Jesuit Convent but the troops who had been summoned arrived in time to prevent mischief there.

Barricades were thrown across the streets and the aspect of affairs is still serious.

LATER.

In the disturbances yesterday the Carlists wounded three of the crowd with revolvers.

Order has been restored.

THE ARRWIMI FOREST.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Mr. Stanley in an interview with the correspondent of a London contemporary, declared the Arrwimi Forest to be fabulously rich in india-rubber.

THE CARNARVON ELECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Mr. George, the Liberal candidate, has been returned for Carnarvon, by a majority of eighteen votes.

[The election was to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Swetenham, Q.C., who was returned in the Conservative interest in 1886, by a majority of a hundred and thirty-six votes.]

ANOTHER GAINSBOROUGH LOST.

A picture by Gainsborough, valued at ten thousand pounds, the property of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, has been destroyed by fire at Waddesdon manor.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Right Rev. Dr. Parry, Bishop Suffragan of Dover.

Sir Louis Jackson, C.I.E., is dead.

[Sir Louis Steuart Jackson, C.I.E., son of the late Lieut-Col. Henry George Jackson, R.A., was born at Woolwich, January 14, 1824; married 1848, Louisa Maria, daughter of Lieut.-General Staveley, C.B., was educated at the Royal School, Enniskillen, at Haileybury College, and at Trinity College, Dublin, entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1843, was appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature in Bengal, 1862, acting Chief Justice in 1878, and retired in 1879.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BANQUET TO SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK

LONDON, APRIL 11.

A grand banquet was given last night at Holborn Restaurant to Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor-elect of Ceylon, by the Ceylon Association.

Sir James Longden presided, and among those present were Messrs. Chelmsford, Cooke, Herbert, and Reid.

Sir Arthur Havelock drank the toast of "Ceylon," and said he would do his utmost to promote its prosperity. He considered it a matter of importance that England should protect and nurture the tea industry of Ceylon.

Lord Knutsford made a speech, in which he wished God-speed to Sir Arthur.

Mr. Shand then spoke and eulogised Sir James Longden's policy, which, he said, had saved Ceylon from bankruptcy.

THE LAND BILL.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

A committee of the Landowners' Convention in Dublin have unanimously passed a resolution that the Land Bill, in its present form, is most injurious to landowners, and will fail to benefit the best class of tenants, and therefore requires amending.

MEETING OF EMPERORS.

BERLIN, APRIL 10.

Emperor William has gone to Wiesbaden, where the Emperor of Austria is on a visit to Queen Elizabeth of Roumania.

MR. STANLEY ON GERMAN PRETENSIONS.

BRINDISI, APRIL 10.

Mr. Stanley has been interviewed here.

He expressed astonishment at German pretensions in Africa, and said England was certain to check them.

He is of opinion that the Mahdist invasion renders reconquest of Equatorial Soudon impossible.

THE KHOJAK TUNNEL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Mr. O'Callaghan is now inspecting the Khojak Tunnel, the exit of which is daily expected to be reached from the Tunnel to Chaman Station. The lines are already laid.

FRICTION BETWEEN SHOPKEEPERS AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, APRIL 11.

All the bazaar is reclosed owing to the alleged cause of the violation of promises by some Municipal Members regarding octroi duties. Shopkeepers seem to be determined. Provisions have been stopped from coming in the bazaar: and starvation is threatening. Urgent steps are necessary. Intense excitement prevails throughout.

THE SITUATION IN CHIN COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 11.

The Bhamo correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* utters a note of warning respecting the reduction of garrison there. He asserts the Chins will not cease molesting caravans unless few villages of each tribe were properly furnished. Last week the Deputy Commissioner ordered Gna Jong Sawbwa to return 21 mules and 12 burdens taken from Kangi Shan caravan. The Sawbwa would not even open the letter, and informed the messengers that he would return nothing, and was not afraid of the British, and if signs were politicos would even attack another caravan in consequence. In these raids the Shans are going to China for their supplies of salt and other necessaries, neutralising the good effect of reopening old routes.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rosetta, with the outward English mails of 4th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p. m. to-day.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 21.

"Estimated by the clap-trap morality of the present day this may be a very daring book; judged by the Christian morality which is of all time, it is only a book which is daring enough to tell truth." This quotation, from the preface of a celebrated novel, is appended by the editor of the *Universal Review*, as an apology, I suppose, for the introduction of Mr. E. J. Dillon's article on the Kreutzer Sonata by Count Tolstoi, to which people not used to the ventilation of new ideas might take exception. And to even the revised and selected passages from Count Tolstoi's novel, which Mr. Dillon gives, undoubtedly the ordinary run of readers will take exception, as they did to the teaching of Ibsen's plays and Mona Caird's doctrines on marriage.

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But though it is a terrible story, told in an uncompromisingly realistic manner and having for moral an attack on Malthusian principles as being the death of true marriage, it is a question whether it is not well that it should have been written, and that it should be read by even the innocent and commonplace people of this mercenary age, who look upon a temporary infatuation followed by a good marriage settlement as the ideal ending of girlhood.

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The story is most melancholy. A husband, neither better nor worse than other husbands, has an uncongenial wife, who neglects her duties, and ends by falling in love with a man acquaintance who is utterly worthless. The husband returning home finds them together, and instead of attacking the man, he turns on his wretched wife, and stabs her mortally. He is tried, pleads guilty, but is according to Russian privilege, acquitted. In Russia as well as England marriage is sometimes a failure. This is the description Tolstoi gives of his hero's surrender to love's fatal fascination:—"It is as silly to prate about the emancipation of women while marriage remains what it is, as to boast of the abolition of serfdom within earshot of the groans of the white slaves of capital. Nora Helmer is as much a plaything purchased by her husband for his vile pleasure as were Yelis and Roxana, the wives of the imaginary Uabek, or any of the ladies of the royal harem of Teheran. But Pozdyusheff gave no thought to these things, written at that time almost illegibly on one of the subtlest folds of his consciousness. He followed whither love led, and one moonlight evening, while out boating with her on the river, exposed for hours to the subtle magnetism that radiated from her person, he succumbed to the magic of the charm, and fell hopelessly in love. It seemed to me that evening that she understood everything I felt and thought, and that I felt and thought most sublime things. What really happened was this: her jersey sat charmingly upon her; her curls, too, were indescribably becoming, and after a day passed in close proximity to her, I yearned for still closer proximity. The next day he formally sought her hand in marriage, was accepted, and shortly afterwards became her lawful husband."

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Tolstoi's description of the effects of music is very striking:—"Music, they say, uplifts the soul. This is absurd: it does nothing of the kind. It acts upon us with terrible force, it is true, but,—I am speaking of myself—does not by any means elevate the soul. Its effect does not manifest itself either in elevation or depression. How shall I express it? Music makes me forget myself and my surroundings, it puts me into a mental state which is not my own. Under its spell, I seem to feel what I do not really feel, to fathom what I do not really understand, to be capable of what, in truth, is far beyond my power. I account for this by supposing the action of music is akin to that of yawning or laughing. I am not at all sleepy, for instance; yet I yawn when I see others yawn. There is no earthly reason why I should laugh, yet I break out into laughter when I hear the sound of other people's mirth. Music throws me into the physical state of him who wrote it. My soul dissolves and blends with his, and with him I am carried along from one mood to another; yet why it is so, I know not."

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Mr. E. J. Dillon in a note at the end of his article on the effect already produced in Russia by the novel, though the MS. only is going the round of St. Petersburg, as the publication of the book in Russia has been forbidden, remarks:—"A striking illustration of the wide divergence between Russian and English views of propriety as well as a convincing proof of the profound impression produced by this last work of Count Tolstoi, may be found in the circumstance—for the truth of which I vouch—that the 'Kreutzer Sonata' has been put into the hands of several unmarried young ladies of high social position in Russia, without any excision or modification whatever. Moreover, many of them have thoroughly assimilated the main idea of the book, and in proof of their conversion have discarded low ball dresses, and other toilet contrivances which, they are now convinced, serve only to arouse passions, the existence of which some of them had not before suspected. They are now living, to the dismay of their friends, with a quaker-like simplicity."

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If reading the "Kreutzer Sonata" would impress even the dowagers of London with the necessity or advisability of draping their shoulders in public, Tolstoy's story would not have been vainly written.

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After Count Tolstoy let us hear what Mrs. Caird says in the *Fortnightly* on her views of the marriage question:—"A thoroughly prosperous marriage (always granted that it be not achieved by conspiracy or rebellion) brings about—or, rather, is brought about by a gradual process of brain softening, which does much to deteriorate the raw material of society." So in spite, or, perhaps, in consequence, of being herself happily married, Mrs. Caird advocates taking a husband in a business-like fashion, on a lease, as one takes a flat or a studio for three, seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years. But would it conduce to greater happiness.

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The easily contented would abide with the husband, as they would in the flat, after the three, seven, fourteen, or even twenty-one years had expired; and the fidgetty would be looking out for a new house or a new husband before the first six months of tenure had elapsed. Unless the fact of changing husbands is much more pleasant than changing houses I cannot see any advantage in the three years system over the old-fashioned "for better for worse till death doth us part" plan.

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Lucas Malet in "The Wages of Sin" has prosaic views on matrimony. "Marriage," she says, "is a sort of grave, in which it seems to me women are called upon to bury a whole lot of precious and delightful possibilities." But the French author, Mr. Jean Carol, is still more cutting in his epitome of love.

Qu'est-ce que l'amour? Une loterie ou tout le monde met et ou un imbecile gagne.

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Enough of love and marriage, and all the rubbishy writing it has of late produced—let us descend to practical and necessary every day things, such as bonnet strings which are worn narrow of velvet, wider of ribbon, and quite wide of lace, but all proceeding from the back of the bonnet or hat. The jackets of the present fashion are not suggestive of the wisdom that cuts its cloth according to its measure. A black cloth has sometimes silk, sometimes velvet, sleeves—it is an odious, and it is to be hoped will be a fleeting fashion. Shoes have pointed toes and sometimes have white or red embroidery on the straps across the instep. Tartan plaids and checks of all kinds and sizes are coming in for spring and summer dresses. In zephyr muslin the colours are rather nice. I always dread the bolias of these large pattern materials which drape very well, but match abominably in the narrow seams. For Easter gifts the jewellers have charming Easter Egg cases containing small pearl or moonstone brooches, rings, or studs. A less expensive and more fleeting kind of Easter Egg is sold at the American confectionery house—a present suitable and agreeable to all sorts and conditions of men, women, and children.

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Sir Walter de Souza is pained—deeply pained—that his object should be misunderstood in prosecuting Miss Cobden and Miss Cons and claiming the full penalties, £250, for illegally holding seats on the County Council. That he, the founder of a Widows' and Orphans' Home in Madras, should be suspected of base motives is beyond his conception; and he would have us know that the penalties will go to the laudable object of maintaining the Asylum.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES AND CO. write to us:—"The following telegram received from our Agent at Port Said last night may interest many of your subscribers. Canal draught increased one foot."

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. MANSON.

SEVERAL of the friends of the late Mr. Manson assembled at the Rev. Mr. Greig's bungalow yesterday, for the purpose of considering the form a memorial to perpetuate his memory should take. Dr. Pinkerton presided, and proposed that a memorial tablet should be erected in St. Andrew's Church, Bombay. That a monument of some kind should be put up over his grave at Malta, and that a scholarship should be endowed in his memory for the benefit of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage, an institution in which he took a deep interest, the interest of the fund in the meantime to be paid to Mrs. Manson. After some discussion it was resolved to appoint a committee with Col. Merewether as chairman, and the Rev. Mr. Greig as secretary, to consider what should be done. The results of their deliberation to be reported to a future meeting of Dr. Manson's friends.

LORD REAY AND THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE members of the Bombay Presidency Association yesterday afternoon gave a farewell entertainment to T. E. Lord and Lady Reay at the Esplanade House of Mr. J. N. Tata, and presented his Excellency with an address. The house was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and the wall round the magnificent building was lined with coloured buttees. At a quarter-past six the guests of the evening arrived. In the foremost carriage were Lord Reay, Lord Harris, and Captain Forbes, A.-D.-C. to the Governor, while in the second were Lady Reay and Captain Jervis, A.-D.-C. to Lord Harris. The distinguished guests were received by Mr. Budroodin Tyebji, Messrs. P. M. Mehta, N. G. Chandawarker, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, J. N. Tata, Dinshaw Eduljee Vacha, and other members of the Presidency Association. Amongst those present were:—

H. E. Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble J. G. Moore, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., the Hon'ble K.L. Nulkar, C.I.E., the Hon'ble T. D. Little, the Hon'ble A. P. Beaufort, the Hon'ble R. M. Sayani, Colonel the Hon'ble N. G. Lyttelton, H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpore, the Thakore Saheb of Limree, the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, the Nawab of Janjira, the Chief of Lunawarra, the Chief of Luktar, the Chief of Vishalgud, the Chief of Miraj, Prince Samatsinjee, the Chief of Nandode, Messrs. Grattan Geary, E. C. K. Ollivant, W. C. Hughes, Colonel W. H. Wilson, Professor Wordsworth, Messrs. F. W. Stevens, T. J. Bennett, W. D. Graham, R. S. Campbell, H. M. Phipson, D. Gostling, J. Morris, J. B. Kirkham, J. P. Phythian, J. Wimbridge, J. Byrne, L. P. Russell, D. McLauchlan Slater, G. A. Barnett, E. B. Carroll, J. W. Orr, H. W. Barrow, A. F. Turner, Geo. C. Plinston, H. W. J. Bagnell, Fr. Mayr, Dr. Steele, Messrs. H. Rowbotham, Pryce Weedon, Dr. Gerson Da Cunha, Dr. Da Rosario, Dr. J. C. Lisboa, Dr. Da Gama, Dr. Eduljee Nashirvanjee, Dr. K. N. Badhurjee, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. F. B. Servai, Dr. Balchundra Krishna, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Bullel, Dr. P. M. Nicholson, Dr. Framjee D. Divecha, Dr. B. S. Shroff, Dr. A. D. Mody, Dr. Rustom N. Ranina, The Persian Consul General, Dustoor Jamaspjee Munocherjee, Dustoor Peshotun B. Sanjana, Dustoor Dorab Peshotun, Messrs. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. L., Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C. I. E., Mahadeo Vasudeo Barve, C. I. E., K. M. Heeramanek, Y. N. Kelkar, Oriental Translator, Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Damodhardas Tapidas Varjdas, J. E. Kohiyar, D. J. Tata, H. A. Wadia, R. D. Setna, Nesserwanjee A. H. Wadia, Dyabhoy Tapidas Varjdas, Vijbucandas Limaram, L. N. Banaji, Shantaram Narayen, Hormusjee Dadashoy, V. N. Modak, S. V. Bhandarkar, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, Gillabhai Haridas, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dossabhoy, Khan Bahadoor C. J. Lalcaca, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R.D. Chichgar, R. M. Chichgar, Krishnanoockeram A. Mehta, J. C. Cama, Jafferbhoy Tharia Topun, Noormahomed J. Peerbhoy, Deodat Dance, Rao Anant Prasad, Rao Nana Moroba, Rai Luxmon Singh, Messrs. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, P. N. Wadia, Dhurumsey Morarjee Gokaldas, Gordhundas Gokaldas Tejpall, Gordhandas Khatao Mucanjee, K. R. Cama, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Dharamsey Sunderdas Mooljee, N. R. Ranina, K. Kabrajee, Ellaco Balkram, Shavjee Dhurmajee, Edouljee Rustomjee Reporter, Furdoonjee M. Banajee, J. D. Ghandy, Rustom K. R. Cama, Amirudin Tyebjee, Nazmoodin Tyebjee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hassumbhoy Visram, Kursondas Chubildas, M. M. Heeramanek, Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia, Jahangir Rustomjee Mody, D. F. Cama, G. R. Kirlosker, Ghanesham Nilkant, M. M. Manshi, Anandrao N. Mandloo, Ranjee V. J. Sunkeresett, G. M. Pitale, Sreeram M. Rele, Dyabhoy Jaduram, D. S. Garud, Khandarao Morojee, J. E. Mody, J. M. Patel, Bhaskerrao Balcrishnajee, D. J. Parakh, Rumchordas Narotumdas, P. B. Dantra, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee, Dorabjee Byramjee Kanga, Bhickajee Byramjee Kanga, Dinsha M. Punthakee Shridhar R. Bhandarkar, B. A. Gupte, Byramjee N. Servai, Ruttonshaw M. Moola, Jeevunjee Jamasjee Mody, D. D. Dady, Dhunjeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Sorabjee Jehangir Talayarkan, Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, N. M. Patel, Eknath R. Khote, Madhowdas Raghunathdas, Ramchundra Hemraj, Cursondas Valubdas, Jehangir B. Dadabhoy, Kallabhoy Lalloobhoy, Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Janardhan Gopal, &c.

On Lord and Lady Reay, Lord Harris, &c., being escorted upstairs,

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, President of the Association, read to His Excellency the following address:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR DONALD JAMES MACKAY, LORD REAY, LL.D., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

May it please your Excellency—We, the President, Council and Members of the Bombay Presidency Association, beg leave to approach your Lordship, on the eve of your retirement from the government of this Presidency, to express the deep sense we entertain of the signal wisdom and success with which you have carried on the administration of this Presidency during your term of office. We do not propose to enter into a detailed enumeration of the various measures which have obtained for your Lordship wide-spread reputation as a wise, sober and practical statesman. On the one hand, your administration has been marked by a loyal and careful regard for existing treaties and limitations which surround the head of a provincial Government, and by a prudent admission of the necessity to preserve a certain continuity of policy; and, on the other hand, you have always kept in view the claims of gradual advancement, and even of measured reform, according to the progress and enlightenment of the times. (Applause.) It can gratefully remember that, while deprecating and avoiding all sudden changes or violent reforms, you have always borne in mind that a wise and enlightened administration, especially in this country can only be founded upon the sincere and sympathetic acceptance of the principles of justice, liberality and righteousness, upon which the declared policy of the Crown in India is now so honorably, as it is liberally, based. Your Lordship has always watched with justice and sympathy, all the claims and aspirations of the people of this Presidency, based on such principles, and commensurate with their progress and enlightenment. (Applause.) In common with all the people of this Presidency, we have observed, with increasing respect and admiration, the untiring assiduity, the conscientious care, and the high sense of duty, which you have constantly brought to bear on the discharge of the arduous and laborious duties of your high office. While visiting in person every part of the Presidency, no Governor has more willingly lent a ready ear to the voice, even of criticism and complaint, nor more cheerfully responded to the numerous calls on your time to encourage by your presence the foundation or inauguration of all sorts of works and projects of public utility, such as hospitals, medical and industrial schools, asylums, laboratories, railways, &c., which, even when originating in private benefaction or the enterprise of Native States, owe their existence in no small measure to your wise counsel, direction, encouragement, and co-operation. (Applause.) Your Lordship's name will be indissolubly connected with the promotion of industrial and technical education in this Presidency; and the establishment of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, in the splendid manner in which your Lordship has contrived to inaugurate it, will always remain a monument of your Lordship's sagacity in putting the industrial progress and welfare of the Presidency on a sound and permanent footing. Your Lordship's Government has also helped in every way the cause of medical education and medical relief, and the establishment of the Albless Obstetric Hospital, the Nusserwanjee Jahangier Wadia Hospital for Women, the Avabai Quarters for Nurses, the Sir Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Children, the Cama Hospital for Women, the Sir Dinshaw Hospital for Women, the Bacteriological Laboratory, quarters for trained nurses at the hospital, the Lady Avabai Hospital, the Lady Sakarbai Hospital, the Sir Dinshaw Petit Laboratory, the Sir Dinshaw Petit Leper Asylum, and other institutions in which private benefaction and Government aid have mingled so wisely and liberally,—will long testify to the beneficent and philanthropic character of your Lordship's period of office. (Applause.) We are aware that the restricted resources at your disposal have not enabled you adequately to do what yet remains to be done for the cause of secondary and higher education, but we trust that the noble lord who succeeds you in your high office, will know from you that much yet remains to be done to render secondary and higher education of that real and efficient character which, as your Lordship pointed out in one of your addresses at the Convocation of the University of Bombay, is the best guarantee for turning out loyal and useful citizens. (Applause.) Surrounded by accomplished councilors, and assisted by able officers, your Lordship has endeavoured to look for yourself at public questions from all points of view, and, with that object, has, without any narrow prepossessions, welcomed every information and consulted every source which could throw light upon the real wants, wishes and opinions of the people. In no presidency have the appointments made to the Legislative Council been generally received with such satisfaction and approbation as those made by your Lordship. The liberality of your Lordship's mind has never been more conspicuous than in the spirit in which you have welcomed and utilised all criticism. This city is largely indebted to your lordship for placing its municipal constitution on a sound and liberal basis. (Applause.) The Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 finally vested the Government of the city in the Corporation, upon principles sound in theory and tested by long experience. It is worthy of observation that the people of Calcutta are beginning to ask that their municipal constitution should be modelled on that of Bombay. (Hear, hear and applause.) But, my Lord, no measures of your Lordship's Government have secured more cordial approbation from all sober, dispassionate, and unprejudiced people, than those taken by you to punish misconduct and root out corruption, in however high quarters they were found to exist. Your Lordship has performed an invaluable service in probing and exposing a long [illegible] sore of unexampled corruption, with a [illegible] solitude of aim, an unflinching determination [illegible], and a steadfast disregard of all [illegible] are beyond all praise. When the clouds [illegible] interested misrepresentation, ignorance and party spirit have rolled away, we feel sure that it will be perceived that your Lordship's action has been in the true interests, not only of the people of this country, but also of the real prestige of H. M.'s Indian Services and of the English name, which was being grievously undermined by the impunity with which misconduct was for long suffered to flourish.

We may be permitted, my Lord, to say that no greater political service can be performed by a Governor than that of winning the respect, confidence, affection and admiration of the people over whom he rules, because there is no surer way of promoting and stimulating their loyalty and contentment, and thus strengthening the foundations on which the safety and permanence of the Empire may most securely rest. Your Lordship has been eminently successful in this respect, and your name will be long cherished in the hearts of the people of this Presidency, along with those of the best, the wisest and most illustrious of your predecessors. It has been a matter for congratulation to us, as it cannot fail to be a matter of just pride to your Lordship, that your fame is spread over the whole country, and that, during the period of your Lordship's rule, whenever the other Presidencies had to speak of a model Governor, they have envied—though in a generous spirit—the good luck of Bombay. (Applause.) We cannot conclude this address without gratefully referring to the noble work done in India by Her Excellency Lady Reay (applause) for the cause of female medical relief and female medical training and education. Her Ladyship has thus not only helped to alleviate human suffering, but, we venture to think, has contributed in no small measure to promote the cause of female education and of female emancipation, than which there is no question of more vital or far-reaching importance in this country. (Applause.) And now, my Lord, we must bid a sorrowful farewell to your Lordship and Lady Reay. We wish you both a prosperous and happy voyage, and pray that health and strength may long be spared to you to enable you to devote your great talents and abilities to the public service of your own land and of this country, where you will be for ever remembered with grateful feelings of affection, esteem, and admiration. (Loud applause.)

H. E. Lord Reay, in reply, said:—

Mr. President and Members of the Presidency Association,—I thank you very heartily for your cordial address, and for the indulgence it betrays now that the time of parting has come. I thank you also for the previous observations made to Government during the time we held office, which have always been valued by us, and to which I know my successor will attach the same value we used to attach to them. Your address shows that you fully realise the difficulties which beset the administration, "the restraints and limitations," as you very aptly call them, which surround the head of a Provincial Government, especially with regard to local finance. But on the eve of making over these "restraints and limitations," and regaining, as a member of the legislature my freedom of criticism I may perhaps anticipate what I should have to say elsewhere by observing that "gradual advancement and measured reform" will certainly be more conducive to your best interests than those ambitious schemes probably built on insufficient foundations and therefore are due to failure and ultimately calculated to impair progress. To those who, like myself, are firm believers in progress and in the constant expansion of institutions on historic lines it will be satisfactory to hear that an association composed of the *elite* of the educated men in this the most advanced part of India, deliberately accept as irrevocable the principles of justice, liberality, and righteousness which are the distinguishing features of British policy. (Applause.) With the "claims and aspirations of the people of this Presidency," I have dealt in accordance with those principles. It depends in a great measure upon the benign influence of such associations as yours and in the sagacity of its individual members, what the rate of progress will be. Nothing will tend more to accelerate that rate than the wise discretion exercised in the discharge of the duties which the scheme of local self-government has conferred on you, and it is on that account that I was so jealous of any miscarriage in the administration of municipal institutions. I sincerely trust that my noble friend and successor,—applause—who will be ere long the most competent critic of my administration, will find nothing to mar his entry with a hearty welcome, renewed applause—will have more money to spend on education. If he spends it on higher and secondary education, I will be pleased; and if he spends it on technical education I will also be pleased. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Meanwhile your own efforts in that direction have been crowned with such rare success that I feel convinced that by a joint effort of the various component parts of the University and by a careful division of labour, that University might rapidly approach the ideal which I ventured to sketch last year—an ideal which has been realised in more than one European country. (Applause.) I receive with the greatest satisfaction your acknowledgment of the aid and assistance I have received from the colleagues of the Civil Service in carrying out reforms. Their experience and knowledge are essential factors in bringing about administrative reforms which will stand the test of practice. Purely theoretical reforms would soon lead to a dead-lock. Many members of the Civil Service are alive to the necessity of reform. All are alive to the necessity of keeping the character of the Administration from all reproach. And I am exceedingly glad of the opportunity you have given me to acknowledge the loyal support, not only of the Civil Service, but also of other branches of the administration during my tenure of office. The natural attitude of those who have not been accustomed to public life in England is to deprecate any change, and as administration proceeds it may be said that what is accomplished is slow to welcome even necessary innovations which their training leads them to fear. But I make on this occasion an appeal to the Services, with whom I have always worked cordially, and among whom I have many friends. I appeal to them not to treat with hostility reforms which are inevitable, and which can only be delayed for a time when their friendly attitude might make all the difference in the scope and in the execution of the reforms. (Applause.) Your statement about the Municipal contribution of this great city is most gratifying to me, because it bears out what I ventured to anticipate when I pleaded in the Legislative Council for the acceptance of that measure, that it would be found to work well in practice and to promote the various interests which are represented in the Corporation. To you, gentlemen, and to those among you with whom I have had such cordial relations to all of you who have treated Lady Reay and myself with such very great kindness, I now bid a very hearty farewell; and, speaking as a Parsee myself, and having for the second time a farewell Parsee entertainment,

pose of providing a place and building with the requisite appliances. The maintenance charge will necessarily have to be defrayed by Government in consideration of the public interest promoted by the school. Some of the leading Native Princes and their advisers who were consulted on the matter expressed their willingness to contribute largely to the fund on condition that the Government of India entertain the proposal favourably and sanction the establishment of the school.

5. As will be seen from the brief sketch given above the proposed institution is recommended by the highest military authorities. We have been encouraged to submit this request to the Government by the fact that his Royal Highness the Duke has always been, while in command of the Army in this Presidency, anxious to see that some provision was made for the training of Native probationers for Commissioned appointments. His Royal Highness' consent will, we hope, recommend the scheme as one for which practical necessity has been felt, and confined within the limits laid down above it cannot fail to be of the highest service in the interest of the Native Army generally. We accordingly request that his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to recommend the proposal to the Government of India, and thus to give effect to the earnest wish of the people to perpetuate the connection of Royal family with this presidency, and to testify to the deep interest which his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught took in the improvement and elevation of the status of the Native Army generally, and of the old military families in particular.—We beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient servants

HARI RAOJI.
BAL GANGADHAR TILAK.
MAHADEW BALLAL NAMJOSI.

Secretaries to the Duke of Connaught's Memorial Committee, Poona.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above Fund :—

	Rs.
His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Bhownagar	5,000
His Highness the Thakore of Gondal	3,000
His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda	1,000
His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur	1,000
His Highness the Raja of Sunth	500
The Hon'ble Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E.	500
His Highness the Raja of Baria	250
His Highness the Raja of Dharampur	250
The Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C. I. E	250
His Highness the Raja of Lunawara	200
His Highness the Raja of Balasinor	200
H H Hakim, Esq	200
Kalidas Dutha, Esq	200
M M Bhownaggree, Esq, CIE	200
His Highness the Raja of Bansda	150
Messrs Eduljee Framjee Aibless and Sons	150
Messrs Muljee Jaitha and Co	150
Sorabjee Manockjee Dalnanwala, Esq, 100 } Amount collected by him, 35 }	135
His Highness the Raja of Jawhr	100
Ardeshir Sorabjee Dastoor Camdinna, Esq	100
N A Hormarjee, Esq	100
His Highness the Chief of Juth	100
Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Esq	100
Messrs Kharsedji and Dorabji Pawcowalla	60
Khan Bahadur N M Khory	60
A Parsee Admirer	50
Sir Baker, Esq	50
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Scott	50
Dr Thackoredas Kikabhoy 15 } Amount collected by him, 30-4 }	45½
C Chambers, Esq	30
G. H. Kerlooker, Esq.	30
Messrs. Merwanjee and Byramjee	30
T. J. Bennet, Esq	25
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq	25
Dinshaw Eduljee Watcha, Esq	25
Harichand Sadashivji, Esq	25
Jehangir E Kobiyar, Esq	20
Meherjibhoy Rustomjee Kharas, Esq	20
Senhor Accasio da Gama	20
Ardeshir Dossabhoy Munshee, Esq	15
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Kama, Esq	15
C H Dady, Esq	10
Rustomjee N B Jeejeebhoy, Esq	10
D N Wadia, Esq	10
Varajrai Suntookram Desai, Esq	10
Cowasjee Jamsetjee, Esq	5
B A Bhagwat, Esq	5
A D Diwadkar, Esq	5
Ranchordlal Vullubhai Esq	5

The following additional sums have been promised, and will be acknowledged in detail when paid into the Bank :—

	Rs.
His Highness the Nawab of Joonagur	5,000
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart	2,500
Messrs. Shamjee Shamjee and Co	1,001
Messrs. Shamjee Muljee and Co	1,001
His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagur	1,000
His Highness the Nawab of Cambay	1,000
Jamsetjee N. Tata, Esq.	1,000
Rajir Saheb of Limagar	1,000
Messrs. Damjee Hirjee and Co	750
Messrs. Vurdman Poonsey and Sons	501
His Highness the Chief of Miraj, Senior	500
His Highness the Chief of Sangli	500
Framjee Dinshawji Petit, Esq.	500
Bomonjee Dinshawji Petit, Esq	500
His Highness the Raja of Dharagdra	500
His Highness the Raja of Morvi	500
The Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E.	300
Pherozeshah M. Mehta Esq	300
Messrs. Umersy Nagsy and Co	251
K M Heeramaneck, Esq	250
S D Sassoon, Esq	250
His Highness the Thakore of Wadwan	200
Shamrao N Laud, Esq	200
Abdulla Hajee Dawood, Esq	200
Messrs. Tricamjee Muljee and Co	200
Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, Esq	150
Thackersy Muljee and Sons	150
A Pallee, Esq	150
His Highness the Nawab of Janjira	150
Badrodin Tyabjee, Esq	150
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq	125
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq, CIE	125
E D Sassoon and Co	125
Gokuldas Madhavjee, Esq	101
Dharmal Bhojraj, Esq	100
The Hon'ble Mr A F Beaufort	100
H A Hormarjee, Esq	100
Madhavdas Gokuldas Pasta, Esq	100
Premjee Kala, Esq	100
Keshowjee Iswar, Esq	100
Jadhowjee Camalsy, Esq	100
Dr K N Bahadoorjee	100
R D Setna, Esq	100
His Highness the Nawab of Radhunpore	100
Prince Samalsinjee	100
Shivlal Motilal, Esq	100
Tapidas and Tulsidas Vurjdas	100
His Highness the Raja of Akalkot	100
Lukmidas Khimji and Damodher Lukmidas Khimji	100
Manockjee N Dhanjee, Esq	75
Nusserwanjee S Ghaswala, Esq	70
Vurdman Jetsy, Esq	51
Ubjee Umersy, Esq	51
Devjee Khetsy, Esq	51
Devjee Veerjee, Esq	51
Messrs. Khemjee Tejpal and Co	51
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq, OSI	50
Messrs Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw	50
Jalbhoy Ardeshar Seth, Esq	50
Dorabjee J Tata, Esq	50
M M Heeramaneck, Esq	50
Damoodhurdas and Dayabhai Tapidas	50
D. S. Garud, Esq	30
Rao Saheb Vasudev J Kirtikar	30
Shamrao Vithal, Esq	30
Manekshaw Jehangirana, Esq	30
Dajee Abajee Khare, Esq	25
Dr Furdonji e Byramjee Seervai	25
Khemjee Dilal, Esq	25
Khan Bahadur M C Murzban	25
Dhurumchaud Jeewan, Esq	25
Gokulbhoy Gaulatram, Esq	25
Byramjee N Seervai, Esq	25
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq, OSI	25
Gokuldas Mulchund, Esq	25
Nathubhai Surchand, Esq	25
Mansukbhai Bhagoobhoy, Esq	25
Nauchand Veerchand, Esq	25
Dr. Dr. Jamaspji Minocherjee, MA, PHD, BOL	20
Dr shankunara Krishna	20
Limjee N Banajee, Esq	15
N H Banker, Esq	15
Dr R N Khory	15
Dr Eduljee Nusserwanjee	15
Rustomji e Merwanjee Patel, Esq	15
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Vakeel	15
Kharsedjee Sorabjee Vacha Gandhi, Esq	15
Dinshaw Manockjee Panthaky, Esq	15
Dr A P Kama	15
K R Kama, Esq	15
Jaya Karadi Lunga, Esq	10
P Byramjee, Esq	10
Gangaram B. Kele, Esq	10
Narayan Daji Gupte, Esq	10
Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar, Esq	10
E Moses, Esq	10
Purmuth Soondur, Esq	10
Chunilal Sakerchand, Esq	10
Ibrahim Ahmedi, Esq	10
Dr Gowasjee Pestonjee	10
S S Shroff, Esq	10
D B Master, Esq	10
J J Curseajee, Esq	10
H B Dantra, Esq	10
K E Kabrajee, Esq	5
Shapoorjee N Chandabhoy, Esq	5
Manchershaw N Chandabhoy, Esq	5
Jamsadas Promji, Esq	5
S E Scottish, Esq	5

THE Amir's Commander-in-Chief has ordered provisions to be collected at Mandawar and Charbagh in Lughman territory for troops; but whether these are intended for service against Kafiristan or in Bajour is uncertain.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which not only cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is conducive to the health and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, *Limited*, of Farringdon-road, London.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S LECTURE ON THE NATIVE STATES.

SIR T. MADHAVA RAO, formerly Prime Minister of Baroda, writes to us :—

The following may be mentioned among the good traits of native government, and which are ignored by the one-sided lecturer :—(1.) The revenues are mostly spent in the country itself. (2.) There is generally a considerable reserve in the Treasury so as to obviate chronic difficulty about the finances. (3.) Public taxation is not liable to frequent alteration. (4.) Public salaries are not liable to frequent reductions. (5.) The salaries of the higher officers of Government are more liberal. (6.) Men who have rendered good service, and are capable of rendering more, are not forced to retire merely because they have attained the age of fifty-five years. (7.) Taxes are not levied with rigorous exactitude, but in a manner more suitable to the natives. (8.) Remissions are granted with a freedom, frequency, and liberality more suitable to the natives. (9.) The ryots' lands are not so unsympathetically sold by auction for the payment of revenue. (10.) On occasions of distress or difficulty advances are given to the ryots more sympathetically or more liberally. (11.) The ryots are more sympathetically or more liberally assisted in the improvement of their properties. (12.) The ryots are more sympathetically or more liberally assisted in the cultivation of waste lands. (13.) The sinking of new wells is more effectually encouraged. (14.) Minor works of irrigation are more attended to. (15.) Newly reclaimed lands are not so microscopically scrutinised or so rigorously assessed. (16.) The cultivators' time and labour are not so much interfered with for judicial purposes or pretexts. (17.) His goods are seldom so far distrained as to disable him from cultivation or to reduce him to the verge of starvation. (18.) The sowcar who lends money to the ryot is not allowed to be so inordinately exacting. (19.) The people are more simple and virtuous, and therefore there is less litigation in the courts and cutcherries. (20.) Grievances are not allowed to grow and strengthen. As soon as they are felt, a body of villagers or citizens, first affected, go up to the authorities and make personal representations as there are no elaborate rules prohibiting such representations and prescribing particular channels or methods. (21.) They need not proceed through a series of local and other authorities. Professional assistance is not necessary to draw up or present their petitions. Endorsements, reports, and other documents need not accompany the petitions. The petitions need not be stamped. Even the simplest oral representation is sure to receive attention as if from the members of a family to its head. Subsequent procedure partakes of the same simplicity. The local officer chiefly concerned is sent for and made to explain matters in the presence of the aggrieved. Redress is granted without circumlocution or delay. (22.) It is very seldom indeed that such a body of villagers or citizens is refused a personal hearing and dispersed by an armed police. So properly are the native authorities conciliatory that they have an insuperable aversion to call in military aid on such occasions. They know that such an extreme step might draw down upon them the highest displeasure. (23.) A body of villagers or citizens wishing to explain their grievances personally is not deterred by fear of the police, &c., &c. Failing to obtain redress at the cutcherry they might go up to the palace, and put their case direct before the Maharajah himself. In these circumstances all authorities concerned are more anxious to prevent grievances arising than to let them arise, and then defend themselves. (24.) There being in accordance with ancient custom a greater centralization of authority, petitioners are not harassed by being successively referred to series of separate and independent authorities such as Revenue, Police, Civil, Criminal, Public Works, Forest, &c., &c. Petitioners in preferring their complaints orally or in writing are also to a great deal of freedom. They are seldom embarrassed by the fear of criminal prosecutions for defamation. (25.) The native ruling authorities instinctively possess the invaluable advantage of knowing the character, life, and peculiarities of the native population and of the chief individuals among them, whereas it may take a life-time for the European ruler to attain such advantage. (26.) The subjects of Native States enjoy immunity from the income and professional taxes and from the vexatious incident thereto. (27.) They more frequently settle their differences among themselves or by panchayats or by compromises. (28. The stimulants to unnecessary litigation are less numerous. (29.) The decrees of the courts are generally more equitable and satisfactory to the people. (30.) False evidence, oral or documentary, does not so much pervert justice. (31.) Bribery has long prevailed in all parts of India, but it is diminishing everywhere, and I am sure examples of unimpeachable integrity exist in the higher ranks of the service in such States as Travancore, Mysore, Baroda, Cochin, Puducotta, Indore, &c. (32.) The higher and more respectable classes of the people are treated with greater respect and consideration. (33.) They are less liable to be dragged before courts and cutcherries and humiliated like common coolies. (34.) They are less liable to be sentenced to labour along with thieves and dacoits. (35.) They are less liable to be made the victims of false, malicious, or trivial complaints. (36.) Factious or seditious combinations are not so easy. (37.) Individuals who have been injured in person or property more cordially and more actively assist the police in detection. (38.) Police and other officers are not so frequently changed or transferred as to prevent the accumulation of useful experience. (39.) The police do not so much take cognisance of small or technical offences. (40.) The laws are not so many, so complex, and so technical as to perplex the people, and make them helpless. (41.) The laws are not so frequently altered, modified, or added to. (42.) The laws abkari, &c., are not so minute and vexatious. (43.) The stamp laws are much less harassing. (44.) The forest restrictions are not so rigorous or harassing to the people. (45.) The jails are more considerately managed, because by natives who understand natives better than Europeans do. (46.) Health and strength is not starved as it may find a footing in the military service, as the discipline is not so rigid and so difficult. (47.) The sons of honorable families might find employment in the Army. (48.) Meritorious service in any department is recognised or encouraged by making some provision for the descendants of the family concerned. (49.) Widows and orphans of meritorious servants when poor and destitute are not left to starve, but have some compassionate provision made for them. (50.) Extraordinary good service is more tangibly or liberally rewarded. (51.) The people are not so much educated out of their traditional ways. (52.) So many competitive examinations to mechanically determine merit and often to miss the best of it do not prevail. (53.) Simple vernacular education is less superseded or less replaced by one of an alien language. (54.) Ancient Sanskrit learning is more encouraged. (55.) National music and other fine arts are more fostered or encouraged. (56.) Scientific hobbies are less ridden. (57.) Indigenous manufactures are more encouraged. (58.) Trade is less infected with fraudulent practices. (59.) Ancient charities are more efficiently maintained. (60.) National temples are managed more to the satisfaction of the people. (61.) The people are not so much disturbed in their ancient religious feelings and sentiments. (62.) All classes of people better maintain their mutual traditional relations, and this minimises quarrels among them and better maintains peace. (63.) People pursue their hereditary callings with less morbid ambitions. (64.) The modes of earning and living are more stable, and are not so liable to disturbance or intermingling. (65.) The great bulk of the people respect and even revere their native ruler. (66.) The people have easier access to the officers of Government and even to the Maharajah himself to make personal representations. (67.) The people more participate in the festivities of their ruler. (68.) The ruler more participates in the festivities of his people. (69.) The native ruler has far more personal influence for good than Viceroys and Governors could have. It is an influence of vital importance in times of general trouble or difficulty. (70.) Neither the ruler nor his officers are frequently exposed to public contempt by perverse criticism. (71.) There is more opportunity for the native of India to obtain and exercise real power and responsibility and to acquire distinction which are almost impossible in British Indian territory. (72.) Good government in Native States may seem much less scientific, but it often produces more repose and more contentment so congenial to the people of India. (73.) Altogether a well-governed Native State possesses a character of greater elasticity which suits natives of India better than the cast iron rigidity of a scientific and alien rule. (74.) It is an undoubted fact that the people of the Native States are extremely averse to go under British rule, and would make many sacrifices to continue under native rule, and this fact carries its own implication. (75.) Good native rule assisted by wise and moderate British Indian counsels is increasingly yielding the most desirable fruits beneficial to all the parties concerned. (76.) It would be a sad day for India if the Native States disappear, and all India be levelled under the iron pressure of British rule, an effect which Gibbon deplored in the case of the Roman Empire.

At a sale by auction at Lyme Regis recently, an oak table which once belonged to Oliver Cromwell was put up and sold, after a keen competition, to the representative of a London antiquary for £142. The table had been the property of Mr. Hanbury Miers, who gave a certificate as to his former ownership by Cromwell. It is alleged that it was upon this table that Cromwell appended his signature to the death-warrant of Charles I.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Perfect Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash For bottle, Re, and 1-4 Re, -/.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

THE important city of Daftardakhil, which as you know lies a trifle perhaps out of the common route, was thrilled to the lowest stratum of its society, and it is easy for any one who has ever been there and mixed with the *elite* to understand how very, very low that is—by the pleasing and unexpected intelligence that Prince Florizell, C.I.E., B.A., K.G., in company with a brilliant staff, would pay it a short visit in progress of an intended tour of inspection which his Highness was making throughout the adjacent country. No one in Daftardakhil had ever seen a Prince—though some of the ladies who generally go into dinner first pretend to intimacy with Sporadic Dukes—and it is easy to imagine with what anxiety the approaching visit was expected. Daftardakhil is a very fine place; no one who has been stationed there has so far ventured to controvert that axiomatic truth which you will find enshrined in the *Imperial Gazeteer*. That is the very best guarantee, except perhaps a place in the telegrams of the modern newspaper, of the absolute veracity of the statement. Like all other local centres in remote parts of the country it boasts the ordinary official staff, whose efficiency is no doubt greatly impaired, according to the general theory at home, by the fact that they unquestionably possess local experience. When you have been for ten or fifteen years in a place like Daftardakhil you become so saturated with local experience that it seems on the whole advisable for you to stay there. Like a deeply-rooted vegetable, transplantation might have a damaging effect on some Daftardakhil luminaries. The rarified climate of many small Olympuses, on which are gathered together appropriately small gods, is not supposed to agree with a thoroughly acclimatized Daftardakhilite. But that is after all only a scientific head-quarter theory, like that of the cholera microbe and the inbred naughtiness of the Parsee. It often happens that theories of this character, so every way compact and round and comfortable to the souls of those who father them, collapse miserably and leave not a wrack behind, except may be the eldritch laughter of the wild jackass of the plains, a sound of a thing abhorred by the gods. This however carries me away from Daftardakhil and the manner in which we received the intimation of an honor unto which we were not born. The senior lady begs me to correct this, or to make an honorable exception in her case. "Really, Mr. Nibs, I assure you I have often heard my poor dear grand aunt speak of her presentation at Court, and of how for more than half a season every one thought the Black Rod in Waiting, that delightful dissipated Lord H——, dear old family," What then are the wages of farm labourers in the wheat-producing districts of India? 3 annas or 3d. per day for men, and 2 annas or 2d. per day for women. Where in the whole world outside China will you find wages so low? The current Bombay price of wheat is Rs. 4-6-0 per cwt., and with freight and charges it does not exceed Rs.6-0-0 per cwt. delivered in Liverpool considerably less than one penny per pound. Granted that sixty-five per cent. of the shipments of wheat come from the United States and only eighteen from India, where does the remaining seventeen per cent. come from? From Egypt, Turkey, Russia, all silver-using countries, their people are working at starvation wages and suffering from the same exchange troubles as India. Let the price of Indian wheat go up in Liverpool, and you will find that the wheat from the States will go up in proportion.

You must excuse me taking exception to your expression "closing the mints to silver." I know you do not mean anything by it, but to an ordinary reader it seems as if I proposed to close the mints altogether. But not going into a detailed description of the remedy, I must thank you for the admission you make that *doubtless the Secretary of State, having been enabled by law to close the other avenue of remittance could dictate the terms on which he would sell his bills.* The italics are mine. This admission I have for the first time seen in your columns, and your readers know, a publicist who would scorn the imputation of being a currency doctor. It shows that sound ideas on this most important subject are spreading.

If I have in my article given grounds for the opinion you express that I wish to close the mints to private silver, I will, with your permission, explain my remedy somewhat in detail. When the law, which up to now has held the hands of the Government of India, has been abrogated, and the Government get what they need, liberty of action, they will have three courses open to them in working the mints. The exchange of the rupee, *i. e.*, its sterling value, its value as measured with gold currency, is to-day 1s. 5½d. I proposed that the India Office, having as you say to-day the whole exercise of remittance," should notify that they will increase the rate weekly by 1-32d. of a penny for the ending twelve months. This would mean a rise of 1½d., so that at the end of this period the rate would be 1s. 6¾d. I also propose that they should continue raising the rate by the same weekly increments until par value is reached, which would be in a little more than four years from now. Trade values would easily adjust themselves in so long a period. The three courses according to which the Government of India "would close the other avenue of remittance" are as follow :—

Firstly—When the market rate of silver is *below* its sterling or exchange value, as declared by the Government of India, will sell all the Council Bills demanded by it, and make up the balance of trade in silver bullion in favour of India is Rs. 7,000,000 or say £5,000,000 sterling, it will always have to sell more that its London obligation. Having discharged these, it will with the balance, purchase and ship silver to India, coin the same at the mints, and with the proceeds, plus the revenue collections, fa the reserve treasuries, pay the Banks in exchange for their bills in India. The Banks would with the proceeds pay Indian merchants what was due to them for Indian produce shipped to England, not one of the rupees would pass out of India. Should any bank or private individual ship silver to India on their own account, or should any person in India present silver or silver ornaments for coinage, the mints after the assay would purchase at the market price of silver so presented, which would in due course be coined on Government account, who would make a profit on the transaction, being the difference between the market price of the silver and the sterling value of the rupee, the gross weight of the rupee sold being less than the weight of the silver purchased.

Secondly—When the market price of silver plus freight, insurance and cost of coinage is *equal* to the sterling value of the rupee, the Government would act precisely as just described for the first instance, with this difference, that the rupee would be equal in weight with the silver purchased or nearly so, and that the Government would make no profit by the transaction.

Thirdly—When the market price of silver plus charges is *greater* than the equivalent sterling value of the rupee, the India Office would sell its Bills up to the amount of its London requirements and no more. The Banks for the balance of their requirements would, as they now do, purchase and ship silver for coinage at the mints, and the Government would as they now do exchange rupees of an equal weight for the silver presented or nearly so, less the charge for coining. The Banks would make a loss more or less by this transaction, this loss being the difference between the sterling price they paid for the silver and the sterling value of the rupees for which the same is sold. This loss they would explore by making a slight difference in their rates for Bills drawn on exports and imports. Also in each of the three courses above described, the Government will do away with the fiction of coining the private silver presented, but will purchase the silver as a market transaction with rupees already coined.

Now the first only of these courses does the Government need to protect the rupee against the competition with low priced silver bullion. In the other two courses bullion and rupees are of equal weight and value. Upon this system, when the rupee has reached two shillings in value, it will always remain steady at that value, never rising or falling above or below it. My belief is that the price of silver bullion will speedily approximate to that of the sterling value of the rupee, and that, by this unlooked for and unhoped for result, bi-metallism will practically become an accomplished fact throughout the world. I am inclined to think that in the long run the second course described will usually be adopted in practice, and if, in the world's trade, the price of silver bullion becomes the same as the par sterling price of the rupee, bi-m tallism is come about to all intents and purposes.—Yours, &c.,

D. G.

THE *Star* says Viscount Dunlo, son of the Earl of Clancarty, is bringing an action for divorce against his wife, who was Belle Bilton, one of the sisters Bilton, music hall "artistes." The co-respondent is a relative of a wealthy dealer in bric-a-brac. Lewis & Lewis are acting for Lord Dunlo, and the papers were served on the co-respondent at Lewis & Lewis's office in Ely Place. An attempt was made to serve the co-respondent one night in a hansom cab. The process-server threw the papers into the cab, but the co-respondent kicked them out again. They were found by the police in St James' Square, and taken to Lewis, and the co-respondent subsquently went to Ely Place, and was served with them properly. After his startling marriage at the Registry Office last year, Lord Dunlo went abroad in charge of his tutor. He has only been back a few weeks. The Press Association learns that the co-respondent is Mr. Isadore Emmanuel Wertheimer, son of a West End tradesman. Lord Dunlo's case will be conducted by Sir Charles Russell. It is not expected that the case will be reached before the long vacation.

ALL the designs for the Watkin-Eiffel tower are now in. About two hundred specifications were applied for by intending competitors, and no doubt, close on that number of designs have been prepared. These have come from far and wide—so far, indeed, it is said, as Austria and even Brazil. There are many novelties of construction exhibited : more than one, for instance, rising from three legs instead of four; and another, which attains to the ambitious altitude of 1,550 feet, takes the form of a colossal Gothic spire.

THE yacht Namouna, belonging to the New York Yacht Club, arrived in Colombo on the 30th ultimo, with Mr. Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the *New York Herald*, and a party of his friends including two or three French gentlemen. The Namouna will return to Aden in a few days, and then proceed to the various ports of the Mediterranean.

UMRA KHAN of Jandol still holds his own against the combination formed against him, says the Lahore paper. The Mehtar of Chitral takes no direct part, but his son, Shah-ul-Mulk, sent some ammunition privately to Muhammad Sherif Khan of Dir, who is his near relative, to be used against Umra Khan. Tor Lalal Khan, Khan of Kabal, who, as was stated some time ago, had fled to Abazai for fear of Umra Khan, has now gone to Nawgi to help Safder Khan of that place, who is one of the leaders in the combination against Umra Khan.

THE RUPEE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I WILL, with your permission, reply to the well-intended but rather severe criticism in your article of the 9th inst. I would like also to ask those of your readers who take an interest in this subject to read my article in the *Calcutta Review* so that they may be in a position to judge for themselves. Doubtless I should have been better pleased had you agreed with the proposal I advocate for bringing exchange back to par, but as the attitude you take can hardly be considered to be one of assent, it gives me the opportunity of describing the effect of my remedy somewhat more in detail than I had thought would be needful.

First as to what I did not say. You state that "Mr. Wood and I are equally opposed to bi-metallism." You will find nowhere in my article anything that warrants such a statement. I am a believer in bi-metallism, but I state explicitly in my article that "one result of my visit home last year was to convince me that the democracy are bitterly opposed to it, and that as a political force it is dead. That for good or ill the trade of all silver-using nations with civilized countries must in future be carried on in the gold standard, and if the Indian Government have hitherto hoped to benefit by the bi-metallic agitation, the idea had better be abandoned,—what salvation is possible must come from themselves."

Also I nowhere say in my article that I am satisfied with a sixteen penny rupee. I am careful in the postscript of my article to state that it was written in August of last year, when exchange was only 1s. 4d. or nearly so.

As to my argument upon the wheat basis, you say that sixty-five per cent. of the foreign wheat shipped to England goes from the United States, while India contributes only eighteen per cent. of the total. What has the quantity shipped to do with the result? You surely do not deny that wheat and bread are now sold in England at a much lower price than in any preceding year of this century, and that lowering exchange reacting through Indian wheat has indirectly been the cause of the landlord troubles not only in Ireland but in England also. You also will admit that lowering prices and bad trade began from the time these exchange troubles first showed themselves. If the low price of Indian wheat does not rule the world's market in all kinds of raw and manufactured products I should like to know what has been the malign influence which has lowered prices during the past seventeen years. It is now admitted and taught by economists that the iron law of wages is the one factor which rules the price of all goods, and that this law means that "wages, where there is a surplus population, are bound to come down to the limit at which in each country the unskilled worker will apply himself to procure subsistence for himself and family." What then are the wages of farm labourers in the wheat-producing districts of India? 3 annas or 3d. per day for men, and 2 annas or 2d. per day for women. Where in the whole world outside China will you find wages so low? The current Bombay price of wheat is Rs. 4-6-0 per cwt., and with freight and charges it does not exceed Rs.6-0-0 per cwt. delivered in Liverpool considerably less than one penny per pound. Granted that sixty-five per cent. of the shipments of wheat come from the United States and only eighteen from India, where does the remaining seventeen per cent. come from? From Egypt, Turkey, Russia, all silver-using countries, their people are working at starvation wages and suffering from the same exchange troubles as India. Let the price of Indian wheat go up in Liverpool, and you will find that the wheat from the States will go up in proportion.

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SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

USING AS GENUINE A FORGED CERTIFICATE.

THE trial of Hassun Jan Mahomed, on a charge of using as genuine a forged certificate of character, purporting to be written by Mr. J. C. De Atkins, Under-Secretary to Government, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury. Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecution, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Davar for the defence.

On the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Chitty, in summing it up, dwelt chiefly on the point whether the accused knew that the certificate in question was a forged one. Mr. Atkins had stated it was a forgery, and when the prisoner got possession of it, and knew that it was a certificate of his character and skill as a coachman, he must have known that it was not a genuine document. He had distinctly stated to Mr. Olivant that it was a genuine document, and had been given him by Mr Atkins.

Mr. Davar said that the prosecution had failed to prove the most essential part of the charge, namely, a guilty knowledge on the part of the prisoner. He held certificates from gentlemen who held as high positions in life as Mr. Atkins. His lordship would tell the jury that it was for the prosecution to bring forward such evidence as would leave no reasonable doubt that the accused had used the certificate with a guilty knowledge. Accused was really competent to drive a pair, and there seemed no likelihood of his attempting to palm off a forged certificate.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the material question was whether the prisoner used the certificate with a guilty knowledge. It was for the jury to come to a conclusion upon the evidence whether the prisoner used the certificate fraudulently and dishonestly for the purpose of obtaining employment as a coachman under Mr. Olivant. The man could neither read nor write, and it was quite possible that he might have received the certificate from a friend, and presented it in the belief that it was genuine.

The jury, without retiring for consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

His lordship said he quite agreed with the verdict. Had it been otherwise, he should have reserved his decision for the ruling of a full bench on the point whether the case was really one of dishonest intention.

The prisoner was then discharged.

A TELEGRAPH SIGNALLER USING A FORGED MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

Duncan Ross, a signaller in the Government Telegraph Office at Bombay, was charged with having, on the 16th March last, used a forged document, namely, a forged medical certificate, well knowing and having reason to believe that it was forged. It purported to be signed by Dr. Banks. He was further charged with cheating Mr. C. E. Pitman, his superior officer, and inducing him to accept the forged document as genuine. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Macpherson, in addressing the jury, said the first charge against the accused was using a forged medical certificate, and the second was attempting to cheat and induce his superior officer to grant him leave on full pay by means of the forged certificate, the penalty for which was laid down in section 511 of the Code. It might appear to the jury that the present procedure was somewhat extraordinary, since the case was one which could have been dealt with departmentally. But the jury could see the reason for the prosecution in this Court where they were told that there where about one hundred persons holding positions similar to that of the prisoner, who were in the habit of obtaining leave in a similar manner, and it was, therefore, thought that the institution of the present proceedings, and possible punishment of the accused, would have a deterrent effect upon others. The circumstance of the case were these:—The accused was employed as a signaller in the Central Government Telegraph Office in Bombay on the 1st of March last. On that day, or shortly before, intimation was received by Mr. Pitman, the Assistant Superintendent of the Bombay Division, that the acc

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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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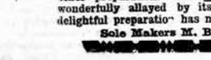

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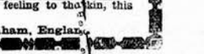

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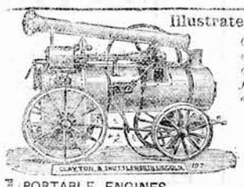

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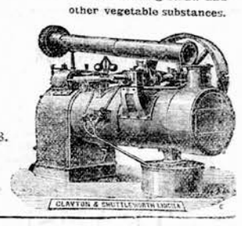

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Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
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—*Tennyson.*

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More priceless than the richest gold,
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SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs. Increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membraue, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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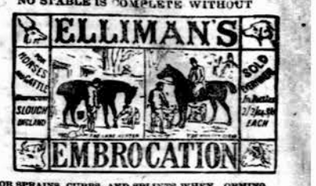

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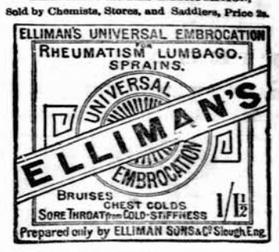

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